THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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CAPTURE OF FORT DONNELSON.

THE pressure of the immense force organised by the Federal Government of America begins at length to tell upon the Southern Confederacy. Several minor successes in the south-west have culminated in the capture of Fort Donnelson, with nearly its whole garrison, armament, ammunition, and stores. General Floyd, it is true, with 5000 men, escaped during the night preceding the surrender, otherwise the victory was complete. The Confederates have abandoned the important strategical position which they held at Bowling Green. Nashville, the seat of the Southern Government, appeared by the last advices received before writing the remarks which follow to be in imminent danger. Possibly, news of its having fallen into the possession of the Northern troops may reach this country before the issue of the present Number of our Journal, and, whenever it does, the relation of the Border States to the great struggle between the North and the South will have been virtually determined. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri will have been recovered for the Union. The army which has so long covered Manassas Gap will be exposed to be taken in the rear, and must retire. General M'Clellan will be able to clear Virginia, and Secession will be shut up in the Gulf States, the Slave States proper, to fight for endurable terms of submission, or to hold out to the last for independence.

From the day when the boom of the first cannon fired in this war swept over the surface of the Charleston waters, the part to be taken in it by the four great Border States was looked for by both parties with intense anxiety. In each of them the interests and opinions of the population were known to be divided between North and South; and probably each, could it have resisted external influence, would have preferred to occupy a neutral position, and, by interposing between the extreme parties on both sides, to have ultimately effected a reconciliation. Secessionists, however, at the outbreak of the civil war, held in their hands in all the States the machinery of government, both legislative and executive, and, by a prompt, energetic, and lawless use of the means at their command, succeeded in tearing them away from the Union, and placing much of their real and more of their apparent strength at the disposal of President Davis. The moral effect of this successful stratagem, especially upon the people and armies of the South, has, no doubt, been prodigious. But it was far easier to suppress for a period all show of sentiment in favour of the Union than to annihilate it. It has already asserted its right to be heard. In various places it has snatched up the weapons readiest to its hand, and done battle, in a sort of guerrilla fashion, with the usurpation that would have crushed it out of existence. Assuming that General Halleck will complete the work he has so successfully commenced, he will liberate from the forced pressure put upon it by the Secessionists the whole amount of loyal sentiment diffused through the Border States, and, from being held in abeyance, it will become dominant. To all present intents and purposes the triumph of his arms will immediately restore Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri to the Union, and will thereby render Virginia untenable much longer by the Confederates.

The Southern army, which occupies so strong a position at Manassas, and which has hitherto kept General M'Clellan and the army of the Potomac at bay, can be safe where it is only so long as it has free communication with the country behind it. A command of the railroads which traverse that vast area, and by which its supplies and reinforcements have hitherto been forwarded, is absolutely essential to it. The importance

THE STEAM-TRANSPORT ADRIATIC IN THE ICE AT SIDNEY, CAPE BRETON.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

therefore, of holding the several centres where these railroads converge on their way to the north-east was seen at an early period of the struggle, and wherever they have been menaced they have been guarded by strong bodies of Confederate troops. It is this circumstance which invests the capture of Fort Donnelson with so much interest. It constituted a base for that division of the Southern army the main business of which was to keep open the communications which connected the army in Virginia with every part of the seceded States. But, should the expedition which has recently seized Edenton, Elizabeth city, and Hertford gain possession of the line between Charleston and Savannah, and General Halleck, as seems most probable, obtain command over the junctions at Bowling Green and Nashville, President Davis or General Beauregard, or whoever presides over the military force in Virginia, will probably find it necessary, unless he would run the risk of being starved out or hemmed in, to beat a retreat from Manassas, and leave the Northern Generals, including M'Clellan, to close round the Gulf States, and stamp out, meanwhile, the embers of civil war in the great Border States. Should they effect thus much before the close of the spring season, they will have done all that can be reasonably expected of them, and the question at issue between the two parties will be immensely narrowed.

Such a consummation will put the North into a fair position to consider whether an indefinite prolongation of the contest, with a view to subjugate the Slave States, will be worth the immense suffering and expense which, in the event of their refusing to give up their independence, the attempt to force it from them will inevitably entail. The recovery of the Border States will enable the Government at Washington to put an end to the war on terms at once honourable and advantageous—terms, moreover, which would relieve it from the responsibility of dealing with the difficult question of slavery. But we fear that this termination of the struggle is not to be hoped for, at least for the present. Possibly, too, it is only our ignorance of the real temper of the South which permits us to wish for it. It may turn out, after all, that Secession has been mainly the work of ambitious and disappointed politicians, whose objects, in the hour of misfortune, the majority of the population, even in the Slave States, will decline to further to the ruin of all their material interests and prospects. At any rate, whether the Confederacy shall once more be merged in the Union, or shall succeed in establishing an independent Republic, one thing seems tolerably clear, and in this we rejoice, that the roots of the slave system will have been cut up for ever.

THE STEAM TROOP-SHIP "ADRIATIC."

The state of the weather on the coast of the country to which our Canadian reinforcements have been dispatched will be well understood from the situation of the vessel in our Engraving on the preceding page, drawn from a sketch kindly forwarded to us by Lieut. Griffiths, of the 63rd Regiment. The Adriatic, the subject of our illustration, was formerly one of the Collins line of Atlantic Mail Steam-ships, and for size, build, and speed, is one of the noblest specimens of naval architecture afloat, being upwards of 3000 tons burden, with a nominal power of 1000 horses. She was built in the United States, and is comparatively a new vessel. On the threatened rupture between this country and the Federal Government of America (in connection with the Trent affair) she was chartered by our Government for the conveyance of troops to Canada, and sailed from Southampton for Halifax on the 20th of last December, having on board the first battalion of the Grenadier Guards, 820 strong, 460 men of the Military Train, and 40 officers of the Commissariat Department. The Parana, the doubtful safety of which vessel it will be remembered caused so much anxiety here, sailed at the same time with the Scots Fusiliers and Artillery, but was soon thoroughly outstripped by her swift consort, which made a most successful run across the Atlantic, and arrived at St. John, New Brunswick, on the 9th of January, and there safely landed her troops.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Lieutenant-General Sir James Holmes Schœlde, K.C.B., Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, late of Lyndhurst, Hants, was proved in London under £12,000 personalty: the executors appointed being Admiral Atchison (since deceased), Colonel H. C. B. Daubeny, C.B., and Captain G. F. Brooke, late of the 59th Foot, of which regiment the testator was Colonel. The will bears date in 1859, and three codicils in 1859-1. This aged veteran general officer, who is of German extraction, has died possessed of property, principally consisting of railway shares, in England, in various foreign countries, and in India, combining also some Irish property. The principal recipients are his great-nephews, the residue being left to his niece, Ellen, wife of Dr. George Robertson, Staff Surgeon. To Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, wife of the Rev. W. Campbell, of Connor, Ireland, some India Stock is bequeathed; and there are also legacies to his servants and a charitable bequest of £100 to the poor of Lyndhurst. The General's patriotic feelings are singularly evinced by the following bequest:—"I wish to restore to my country a portion of the funds I have received for my public services, and leave to the fund for the liquidation of the National Debt the sum of £900.

The will of C. Metcalfe Stuart Babington, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., of Hertford-street, Mayfair, was proved in London under £25,000 personalty. The trustees and executors are C. Hawkins, Esq., Saville-row, and G. L. Parkin, Esq., Lincoln's Inn. The will was made in December, 1858, and Dr. Babington died on Jan. 25 last, having executed a codicil on the 20th of the same month This well-known medical practitioner has bequeathed his property in the following manner:—To his brother, George Babington, Esq., an annuity of £50 to his cousin, Dr. B. Guy Babington, M.D., F.R.S., some presentation plate; to his executor, Mr. Parkin, also some presentation plate, together with the testator's library and a legacy of £100 and other bequests; and to his other executor, Mr. Hawkins, the household plate, with some specific bequests and a legacy of £100. There are tokens of friendly regard left to Lieutenant General Charles Fox, Lady Mary Fox, Drs. Barclay and Page; and to John Hammerton, Esq., he has bequeathed his Masonic paraphernalia, &c. His pictures and some other effects he has left to A. F. Westmacott, Esq.; and to the wife of the latter gentleman he has bequeathed the residue of his entire property. All legacies to be paid free of duty.

The will of Edward Cooke, Esq., barrister-at-law, county court Judge, formerly of Elm-court, Temple, and late of Taviton-street, Gordon-square, was proved in the London Court on the 20th ult., by his relict, sole executrix; the personalty sworn under £3000. The will was executed at Northampton in 1859, and is entirely in the testator's own handwriting. It is exceedingly brief, and disposes of the whole of his property to his relict absolutely.

The Turin journals state that King Victor Emmanuel addressed a despatch to Prince Napoleon to thank him for his speech in the Senate.

During the south-western gale last week four French fishing-vessels were lost off Fécamp. Each vessel had a crew of six men on board, all of whom perished.

An industrial collection on the plan of the Kensington Museum has lately been founded at Lausanne. Contributions will be received and forwarded by Aubert and Linton, 252, Regent-street, the agents of the society for this country.

A Venice letter of the 5th says:—"The Carnival of Venice is at an end; it was tolled out by the church bells, according to immemorial custom, last night. But what the carnival of Venice was, or what was tolled out, is rather difficult to define, since not one mask, except that placed over the muzzle of an Austrian dog, was seen during the whole carnival. In vain the police endeavoured to get up an exhibition of painted faces. The secret committee published their order to the effect that the nation was in grief, and any manifestation of rejoicing was inconsistent with the sorrow of the people. The Venetians to a man obeyed the mandate of the committee."

OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

We may, we trust, with no breach of good taste, express something more than simple satisfaction at the accuracy and graphic effectiveness of the two Coloured Engravings with which we this week present the reader. We need not stay to indicate how they bear upon and appropriately illustrate the recent dispute with America. The first—"British Troops on the March, Canada"—is particularly striking and picturesque. A winter military march in Canada is a thing not altogether unprecedented, as our readers are doubtless aware, but, if performed by a large body of men, it is at any time a feat which will almost bear some comparison with Napoleon's passage of the Alps. At all events, our representation is strictly faithful in every detail, and we do not depict our Commander-in-Chief on a fiery white charger, as in David's well-known picture, scaling a mountain path never trod by any beast of burden except a sure-footed mule. We must say that the extraordinary rapidity with which our troops were supplied in a few days—and, in fact, we might say in a few hours—with all the necessaries both of clothing and commissariat for their winter expedition and campaign reflects the greatest credit upon the improved organisation of our Army Stores Department. The merit of the performance is due principally to the new stores and factory at Pimlico, which have superseded the old establishment at Weedon and the so-called Ordnance Department.

In our Engraving the troops are seen marching in a close column of sections along a devious, rocky defile. Some are told off to convoy the stores on sledges, and others lie about in the foreground smoking or superintending the "black pot" Soyer eulogises so highly—a more general use of which we have learnt from our French allies—preparatory apparently to the bivouac. The column consists of the Guards, as we see from the regimental officer's bearskin cap; otherwise it would at any distance be difficult to recognise them in their present metamorphosis, and from the fact that the same sealskin, trapper-like, eared-caps and "mits," sheepskin coats, or woollen great-coats, and high, brown leather boots, were issued to the regiments of the Line and Guards indiscriminately. The central Esquimaux-looking group in the foreground consist of Canadian guides, and they are holding a consultation upon the proper route to pursue. The standing figure on the left, with the deerskin hooded coat, Indian pouch, and bowie-knife, is an English colonist. The declamatory figure opposite him, with his trappings, moccasins, earrings, and long bearskin cloak, is an Indian chief probably; and another of our ever-stanch native allies, with a fox's brush as a head ornament, and a tattooed wrist, is squatted down on the left. Another guide kneels to put on the broad cane pattens used for preventing the feet sinking in the snow. By his side is a wolfdog, the various species of which are found in almost all the northernmost regions of Europe, Asia, and America, and seem, like the Arctic bear, to derive their spotless whiteness from the snows they inhabit. The scent of this animal is so good that it never loses the path, however it may be effaced by snowstorms. An artillery officer in blue coat and busby unpacks a sledge on the right.

Our second Coloured Engraving represents a winter view of the city of Quebec seen from the southern Canadian bank of the St. Lawrence. The mighty river, the great outlet for the largest fresh-water lakes in the world, is here only 1314 yards wide, but its depth is increased greatly. Just below this channel lies a deep basin four miles wide, formed by the head of the island of Orleans, which serves as a harbour for the city. This harbour admits ships of the line to the lower basin. The river is now frozen over, although this only occurs, at least from the Richelieu Rapids to Quebec, once in about five years. The animated scene it presents reminds us of some of the old prints of fairs on the Thames. The long continuance of the snow compels the use of the sledge, that most delightful of all the modes of conveyance. We fancy we hear the pleasant jingle of its bells on the clear frosty air, and recall that wonderfully descriptive poem on "The Bells," by the American poet Edgar Allan Poe, commencing—

Hear the sledges with the bells—
Silver bells!
What a world of merriment their melody foretells!
How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle,
In the icy air of night!
While the stars that oversprinkle
All the heavens seem to twinkle
With a crystalline delight;
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of Runic rhyme,
To the tintinnabulation that so musically wells
From the bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells,
From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells!

The climate of Canada is healthful and agreeable, notwithstanding that it everywhere exhibits extremes of heat and cold far exceeding those incident to European countries under the same parallels. The extreme range of temperature throughout all Canada is from 36 deg. below to 129 deg. above zero of Fahrenheit's scale; that is to say, from a point two degrees above that at which mercury freezes to a tropical summer heat. The extremes are not, however, felt, from the greater uniformity of both the heat and cold, and the usual absence of wind in the more intensely frosty weather. The atmosphere is also so peculiarly dry that metals exposed to it are seldom rusted, which is very remarkable in a region so abounding with water, and greatly mitigates the effects of both extremes of temperature on the human frame.

Quebec is the capital of Canada East, and is situated about 400 miles from the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Its population is about 50,000, and it is, alternately with Toronto, the seat of legislature and government for the province of Canada. It is the great entrepôt for the trade of Canada with Great Britain, the United States, the West Indies, and elsewhere. The city is divided, as may be seen in our Engraving, into the Upper and Lower Town. The latter is the seat of commerce. All the public buildings and many private houses are roofed with tin plates, which produces a striking effect. The citadel which crowns the summit of Cape Diamond (333 feet above the St. Lawrence) is very strongly fortified, and has in every direction most extensive defences, and these, with its remarkably commanding situation, render it one of the strongest fortresses in the world. The city was originally founded by French settlers in 1608. In 1759 it was taken by assault by the British under General Wolfe, but only through a clever *ruse de guerre*, and after a most heroic resistance. The story of its capture is one of the most remarkable and exciting in military annals. Both Wolfe and the gallant French commander of the garrison, the Marquis de Montcalm, were slain in the action; and now they have a united monument on the famous plains of Abraham, a short distance west of the citadel. Quebec was definitively ceded to the British by the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

Mr. G. Lenox Conyngham, attached to the mission at Naples, has been appointed unpaid Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at the Hague.

Her Majesty has appointed Mr. Richard Southey to be Treasurer and Accountant-General for the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Richard Couch, of the Norfolk Circuit, has been appointed a Judge of the High Court about to be established at Bombay.

The Queen has approved of Mr. A. Henry as Consul-General at the Cape of Good Hope for the King of the Belgians.

G. I. Fenwick, Esq., of Northumberland, has presented to the National Life-boat Institution £250 to enable it to station a life-boat at Robin Hood's Bay, on the Yorkshire coast.

Miss Bertie Cator, daughter of Admiral Cator, has, in conjunction with her friends, collected 200 guineas from 234 ladies to buy a life-boat, to be called the Princess Royal, after the Crown Princess of Prussia. Miss Cator has handed the amount to the National Life-boat Institution, which has decided on stationing the life-boat at Kingstown, near Dublin.

The Prussian *Moniteur* publishes a Cabinet order directing that the brandy served out in the Prussian Army shall be henceforth replaced by coffee. Each man will receive two-fifths of an ounce per day in time of peace, and half an ounce in time of war.

A handsome silver drinking-horn has been presented to Dr. Dasent, in acknowledgment of his services to Scandanavian literature, by a number of Danish and Icelandic gentlemen, including the King and Crown Prince of Denmark.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. Fould announces the complete success of his scheme of conversion. Out of rather more than 174 million francs of Four and a Half and Four per Cent Rentes, only about 42½ million francs remain unconverted and to be transmuted by ulterior measures. The sum netted by the operation is more than 155 million francs, to be appropriated to the diminution of the floating debt.

The Legislative Body is engaged in the discussion of the Address. There was a stormy sitting in this Chamber last Saturday. M. Picard, one of the band of five led by Jules Favre, spoke against the laws affecting the press, and, being somewhat sharply interrupted by the President (Count de Morny), replied vehemently, and a passionate dialogue ensued. Jules Favre then spoke, and, in a lengthened and eloquent address, condemned the Government régime with regard to the press, the electoral arrangements, and the regulations affecting personal liberty. He declared that he himself was of late a sufferer from the system of espionage, and described with humour as well as force the manner in which his motions have been dogged. He wound up a powerful peroration by calling on the Government either to disavow, at once and frankly, the Constitution of 1789, or to abandon the system which is at present allowed to prevail. "If," he exclaimed, "you will play the part of Richelieu, you must resign the glory of ruling over a free people." The speech of M. Favre produced a great sensation. In the course of the debate M. Baroche declared, in vindication of the "law of public safety," that among the papers of some of the prisoners lately arrested was found a programme headed "No more Empire, no more Emperor," and proposing that in future the State should inherit the property of the dead. If the persons arrested could not clear themselves from the charges brought against them, the 6th and 7th articles of the "law of public safety" would, he said, be applied to them.

The project of law by which the Emperor proposes to meet the difficulty regarding the pension to Count Palikao (General Montauban) is defined as a bill "by which an annual item, the amount of which is not yet fixed, would be inscribed in the great book of the State to reward by pensions or dotations distinguished acts on the part of Generals, officers, and soldiers, of both services, as well as to recompense exceptional services rendered by them in times of war. Imperial decrees would constitute these pensions or dotations."

The *Presse* has received a first warning on account of an article referring to the Corps Législatif.

ITALY.

The programme of the new Ministry is emphatically one of peace at home and abroad. Signor Ratazzi says his Government will depend on the alliance of France and England, and secure the friendship of other nations by the wisdom of its conduct, and by provoking no one by deeds, speeches, or demonstrations; and that it has no wish to compromise the peace of the world on the Roman question, but will employ for its solution moral and diplomatic means.

The Provision Committees organised at Genoa and elsewhere have chosen Garibaldi to be their president, and have authorised him to solicit Mazzini's recall from exile. They have further resolved to petition the Italian Parliament for the establishment of universal suffrage. The proceedings of these committees are causing uneasiness to the new Government. The Genoa committee has been warned to assume a calmer tone, or otherwise it would be dissolved.

After the solemn reception of the French Ambassador by the Pope on Monday, a grand demonstration took place. All the Cardinals, the entire *personnel* of the Papal Court, the members of the diplomatic body, the Roman nobility bringing flowers, with some citizens, and numerous strangers, assembled.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that a young man who, it was ascertained, had come from St. Gallen, a German town in Switzerland, was arrested on Wednesday, in the vicinity of the Royal Palace, Berlin, on suspicion of intending to assassinate the King. He confessed that he had come to Berlin purposely to shoot the King, assigning as a reason for his murderous design that his Majesty hesitated to assume his rightful position as Emperor of Germany. From the language and demeanour of the prisoner, he is generally believed to be insane.

The Liberal party in the Chamber of Deputies gained an important victory over the Government yesterday week. A motion for a specific statement of the principal items of revenue and expenditure contained in the Budget, opposed by the Finance Minister, was carried by 171 votes to 143. In consequence of this defeat the Ministers sent in their resignations. The King, however, refused to accept their resignation, and dissolved the Lower House. The decree of dissolution was read on Tuesday in the Chamber, and before separating the deputies testified their loyalty to the Crown by giving three cheers for the King. According to a Berlin journal, the elections will be effected with the utmost speed, in order that the new deputies may assemble in May. The Upper House immediately adjourned.

A Royal decree appoints Prince Hohenlohe to preside provisionally over the Ministry in place of Prince Hohenzollern. M. Bethmann Hollweg, Minister of Public Worship, has, at his own request, been relieved from the duties of his office, which are provisionally intrusted to Count Schwerin, Minister of the Interior.

The Prussian Government has introduced a measure to give the *coup de grâce* to the passport system in the dominions of King William.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Cunard steamer Asia we have news from New York to the afternoon of the 26th ult. The movements of the Federal forces on the Cumberland River continue to form the most important feature of the week's news.

THE OCCUPATION OF NASHVILLE.

Clarksville was occupied on the 20th by the Federal forces. Two-thirds of the inhabitants fled. Commodore Foote issued a proclamation assuring all peaceably-disposed persons that they might resume their usual occupations, provided that they gave up all military stores and equipments in their possession.

Pushing forward, the Federal troops on the 24th occupied Nashville, the capital of Tennessee and one of the most important manufacturing cities of the Confederate States. General Buell entered the city without resistance at the head of 10,000 troops, and hoisted the stars and stripes over the State House. The Confederates, under General Beauregard, had retired to Murfreesboro', an inland place about thirty miles south of Nashville, where the Federals will not have the advantage of their gun-boats. The Tennessee Legislature had adjourned to Memphis.

LOSSES AT FORT DONNELSON.

The official returns show 321 killed, 1050 wounded, and 150 missing on the Federal side. The prisoners taken by them number, not 15,000, but 1,300. They have been taken to Chicago and St. Louis.

OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY AND ARKANSAS.

In Eastern Kentucky the Federals have occupied Cumberland Gap. In Arkansas General Price was defeated at Sugar Creek, and fled, leaving many prisoners and arms in the hands of the victors. General Halleck has issued an order forbidding the stealing or concealing fugitive slaves, assigning as a reason the urgent necessity of proving to the Southern people that the Federals are fighting for the Constitution and the Union, and not for emancipation.

OPERATIONS ON THE SEACOAST.

Burnside's expedition has burnt Winton, on the Chowan River. No landing was effected, on account of the presence of a large Confederate force.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Confederate Congress assembled at Richmond on the 18th ult. On the following day the electoral votes of the eleven States which voted for President and Vice-President were counted. The total number was 109, and they were all given for Mr. Davis as President and Mr. Stephens as Vice-President. The inauguration ceremonies took place at Richmond on the 22nd ult., Washington's birthday. Mr. Davis then delivered his inaugural address. He complains of "the malignity and barbarity of the Northern States in the prosecution of the existing war." While, he says, every guarantee of personal freedom has been swept away in the North, in the Confederate States no act has been done to impair personal liberty or the freedom of speech, of thought, or of the press. He acknowledges that the "tide for the moment is against us, but the final result in our favour is not doubtful." He thinks the North "must sink under the immense load of debt which they have

incurred." After lauding the noble spirit of patriotism which animates men, women, and children in the South, he predicts the sacrifices it imposes will be an enduring bond of harmony among the people. The blockade is making them a self-supporting people. "After a series of successes and victories which covered our arms with glory, we have recently met with serious disasters. But in the heart of a people resolved to be free these disasters tend but to stimulate to increased resistance." He concludes with a solemn invocation of the Deity.

Mr. Davis had appointed the 28th ult. as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer throughout the Confederate States.

WASHINGTON.

The youngest son of the President, aged eleven years, has died at the White House.

The President has signed the Treasury Note Bill. In its final shape it provided for the payment in coin of the interest on the public debt, and as security therefore stipulated that the customs duties should be payable in specie only.

The President has taken military possession of all the telegraph lines, and military supervisors of messages have been appointed.

The Senate, by a vote of 29 to 9, has thrown out the State Department's project of a treaty for guaranteeing the payment of the Mexican debt for five years. General Scott's name was submitted as Commissioner to Mexico to procure the ratification of this now defeated project of a treaty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Washington's birthday (Feb. 22) was celebrated with more than ordinary enthusiasm throughout the Free States. Mr. Forney read Washington's farewell address in the great hall of the House of Representatives. In New York the historian Bancroft was the orator of the day.

The British screw-steamer Stella had been chartered to convey American contributions to the International Exhibition.

The journals comment favourably on the speeches made at the opening of Parliament, but the Mexican expedition is more freely and generally denounced than before, especially that part of it which includes the elevation of a European Prince to the throne of Mexico.

The barque Ariel had been captured off Providence on suspicion of being intended for the slave trade.

The condemned slave captain, Gordon, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in New York on the 21st ult. The wretched man took strychnine the night previous, but by copious draughts of whisky he was kept alive until the hour of execution. The New York journals give highly-coloured accounts of the scene. Gordon was the first person ever hanged in the United States for participation in the slave trade

CHINA.

A despatch from Shanghai, dated Jan. 23, states that the rebels were moving in the direction of that city, and that the Consuls of the allied Powers had issued a proclamation declaring it under their protection. Reinforcements have been sent thither by her Majesty's steamer Pearl. There is no news from Pekin.

Mr. F. Talfourd, the well-known burlesque-writer, died at Mentone on Sunday. He was in his thirty-fifth year, and was the eldest son of the late eminent Judge and author, Sir T. N. Talfourd.

According to advices from Copenhagen, the efforts of the English Government to induce the Danish Cabinet to change their resolution to maintain a prohibitive system in customs have failed, the latter Government having determined to reject all overtures on the subject.

ELECTORAL HESSE.—Austria and Prussia have made their conjoint move in the Electoral Hesse affair. In the sitting of the Federal Diet, last Saturday, the representatives of the two great German Powers proposed that the Constitution of 1831 should be re-established in conformity with the Federal laws. The Elector has intrusted Herr Goddaus, the present Foreign Minister, with the formation of a new Ministry.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Roman Catholic rioters at Derrymacash have been sentenced to one month's hard labour.

Arrangements are being made at Coventry for the revival of the Godiva procession.

Lord Vernon has presented 250 tons of coal to the poor of Stockport, nearly 3000 of whom are suffering from want of employment.

A marriage was celebrated at Thornbury, Gloucestershire, last week, between a swain of ninety-two and a damsel of twenty-two.

Pelyn House, the seat of Nicholas Kendall, Esq., M.P. for East Cornwall, was destroyed by fire on Thursday se'nnight.

A horse swam over the ferry at Gosport during a heavy gale on Wednesday week. It was half an hour in accomplishing the feat, and had broken away with its waggon harness on.

Mr. Ford, the proprietor of extensive chemical works near Nottingham, having been charged with forgery, poisoned himself with prussic acid on Thursday week.

The Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. R. Hutchison) entertained at a banquet in the Townhall on Tuesday evening about 120 gentlemen, principally members of the various learned societies of the town.

Another public playground and free gymnasium for the people of Liverpool was opened on Tuesday. The site is a piece of ground lent for the purpose by the Earl of Sefton, and it has been fitted up as a gymnasium by Mr. C. P. Melly.

A monument of white marble has just been erected in the Cathedral of Derry to the memory of Captain John M'Niell Boyd, of the Ajax, who was swept off the pier of Kingstown, and drowned, while attempting to rescue the crew of a shipwrecked vessel during the hurricane on Feb. 9, 1861.

The officers and workmen in the locomotive department of the southern division of the London and North-Western Railway, to the number of nearly 2000 persons, have presented their late superintendent, Mr. James Edward M'Connell, C.E., with a massive piece of plate, on his retirement from office. The ceremony took place at Wolverton station on Saturday last, in the presence of about 1500 subscribers to the testimonial.

The case of alleged arson at Biddulph, near Congleton, was re-examined on Monday, and the prisoner was discharged. The son of the owner of the mill, it will be remembered, was charged with setting fire to his father's property, and it is but fair to him to state that the only witness against him was a man against whose character a very doubtful transaction was proved.

Chief Justice Erle, in charging the grand jury of Essex, at Chelmsford, on Tuesday, remarked on the prevalence of the crime of incendiarism in the county. Out of thirty-three cases for trial eleven were of that character; and it was further remarkable that most of them were perpetrated by very young persons, who appeared to be actuated by no other malicious feeling than that of wanton mischief.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—The Canterbury election terminated on Thursday week in favour of the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 3; the numbers being—Johnstone, 694; Lyon, 691. We republish the result as a few of our early copies last week gave a majority of 3 to Lyon, such being the result of the poll telegraphed to the metropolis on Thursday week.——The High Sheriff has received the writ for the election of a knight to represent the North Riding of Yorkshire, and has fixed the nomination for Monday next. The poll will be taken on the following Thursday, and the declaration on Saturday. Mr. Worsley, the Liberal Conservative candidate, has announced his retirement. Mr. Millbank (Liberal) and Mr. Morritt (Conservative) are prosecuting their canvass with energy.——A vacancy has occurred in the representation of Chipping Wycombe by the death of Sir George Henry Dashwood, which took place on Tuesday week at his seat, West Wycombe Park, Buckinghamshire.

Her Majesty the Queen has transmitted an additional liberal contribution of £50 in aid of the funds of the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

The Earl of Elgin arrived at Aden on the 17th of February and was to proceed at once to Point de Galle.

The death of Professor Barlow, late of the Woolwich Military Academy, is announced.

The *Scotsman* announces the death of Mr. George Simson, a Royal Scottish Academician.

The Victoria transport-ship, which has made two unsuccessful attempts to convey the 96th Regiment to Canada, returned to Plymouth on Wednesday.

The Annie Childs, Confederate steamer, which ran the blockade at Charleston, and arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, brings a cargo of 684 bales of upland cotton, 878 barrels of resin, and 225 cases of tobacco.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram was received at Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday):—

AMERICA.—FEDERAL OCCUPATION OF NASHVILLE.—REPORTED ADVANCE OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—New York, March 1.—The Federal occupation of Nashville is confirmed. General Buell is reported to have surrounded the Confederates at Murfreesboro', and to have allowed them two days to surrender unconditionally. General Banks' division of the Federal force has crossed the Potomac from Sandy Hook to Harper's Ferry, has occupied Bolivar and Charleston, and the surrounding country on both sides of the Shandoah. No opposition to the Federal advance has yet been offered. It is believed that a general forward movement of the army of the Potomac is in course of taking place as the transmission of all military news from Washington is forbidden. The Memphis journals say that General Polk has ordered the track of the Memphis and Ohio Railway to be torn up previous to the Confederate evacuation of Columbus. The Confederates are to fall back from Columbus to an island on the Mississipi, forty-four miles below. This island is said completely to command the river. The *Savannah Republican* says the Federals have effectually closed communication between Pulaski and Savannah, and have erected three batteries for heavy guns at commanding points. The Federal General Curtis has occupied Fayetteville, Arkansas. The Confederates have burned the town. General Price's army has retreated into the Indian territory. The Hibernian had arrived out.

INDIA.—ABOLITION OF THE LICENSE TAX.—Bombay, Feb. 26. The license tax has been abolished as unnecessary, the financial equilibrium being restored. The cash balances of the Treasury amount to eighteen millions.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

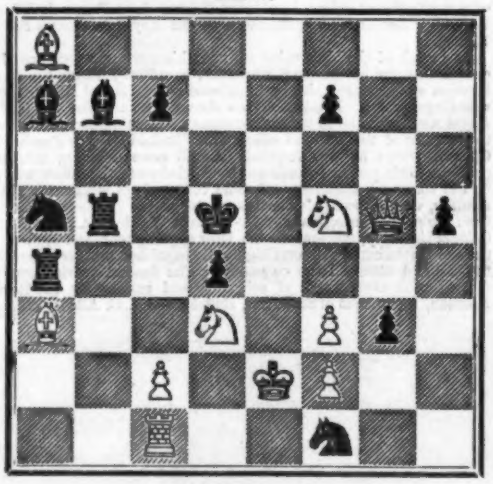
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 940 (continued) by H. B., Somerset, I. E. Vernon, W. D., O. P. Q., Argus, Phillipo, M. D. V., Kenmore, Clvis, Truepenny, F. R. K., Lucy, D. P. D., H. S F., G. W. W., Colleen Bawn, R. M. G., Semper idem, York. G. M., Barnside, T. S, W. F. B., E. D. P., Effie, Student, I. Ranger, F. P. Oliver. A Frenchman, R. L. C., C. D. S., P. F. R., W. P. P., Milo, S. F., A. B. C., Mercator, I. S. S., Rector, F. S. R., I. Odell, Erasmus, C. H. B., Secretary, C. G. W., Dover, S. N. D., F. Webb, D. W. G., H. F. B., Mitre, Rowland, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 941 by Robin Hood, W. D., P. F. R., F. Webb, Derwent, C. H. B., Argus, G. M., Colleen Bawn, R. L. C., C. H., F. R., Dover, R. W. P., R. T. E., I. G. I., D. D., Moses, C. J. S., A. B. L., Pendennis, F. M. B., Garryowen, S G. R. S., Philo-Chess, Juvenis, T. G. W., H. S., I. T. D., Gorilla, I. I. S, Pip, P. N. K., Q. C., Miles, V. B., Fox and Cox; G., Travellers' Club; C. de M., I. W. D., Publicola, C. C. H., Mrs. Gamp, L. S. D., Felix, S M., G. A. S., F. C. S., N. C., Larry, R. W. F., 1862, T. Jermyn, Stanley, E. T. O., C. I. E., Mercator, M. P., A Middy, F. R. S, Monkbarns, Willey, E. L. H., Marian, Boyle, A German; T. Finsbury; H. A. C., R. H. F., Tom Tiddler, W. M. A., Oxoniensis, R. W. M., Histrion, G. M. B., Quidnunc, Warrior, S. P. Q. R., G. Norris, Volunteer, E. D., Topsy, James Scott, Try-again, I. H. R., Pangloss, T. F. C., Adelphi, Cyrus, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 942.

By G. M.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL delivered his seventh lecture "On Heat" on Thursday week, the principal subject being conduction, which he defined to be "the propagation of the motion which we call heat from particle to particle of a body. If this transmission be *to* a body, the body is warmed; if *from* a body, it is chilled. Bodies possess different powers of transmitting this motion, the metals being the best conductors; and these differ widely among themselves in this respect; silver being taken as 100, German silver is only 6·3. Those metals which conduct heat best conduct electricity best. All organic tissues are exceedingly bad conductors. The same body may have different powers of conduction in different directions—e.g., rock crystal and calc spar conduct heat better along the crystallographic axis than perpendicular to this axis; and wood has three axes of calorific conduction." The principle of the Davy safety-lamp consists in the cooling power of the gauze wire encircling the flame, thus preventing the ignition of the gaseous matters outside it.—By avoiding contact with good conductors several persons have remained in places heated to a temperature between 200 and 300 Fahr., where eggs, &c., have been cooked. Want of space prevents our giving further notice of the experiments illustrating this lecture.

PROFESSOR OLIVER gave the Friday evening discourse—"On the Distribution of Northern Plants." He referred primarily to the botanical evidence bearing upon the hypothesis advanced by Professors Unger and Heer of an Atlantic communication between Europe and America at some period of the tertiary epoch. The close analogy which is to be traced between the miocene flora of Central Europe and the existing flora of the Eastern American States, these authors conceive can only be explained by assuming such direct overland connection of the two continents. After mature deliberation on the evidence, Professor Oliver expressed his opinion that a connection between the British islands and Europe at perhaps a late period of the tertiary epoch may be considered as highly probable from the predominance of Mediterranean forms in their flora; the few genera characteristic of the tertiary which they possess may have been derived during this connection: but the hypothesis that a continent should extend westward so far as America he considered the available botanical evidence did not in the least substantiate.

MR. H. F. CHORLEY'S second lecture on National Music related to that of Italy and France. Early Italian Christian music was the pagan chant modified, and it long retained a grave character. Although fostered and cultivated by the nobles, yet Italy has little purely national music. A review of the progress of the art was given, with illustrations derived from pastoral melodies, the street songs and dances of Naples, and the gondolier songs of Venice. French popular music was characterised as a compound of monotony and piquancy, exemplified in the performance of several lively airs, with a bass consisting of one note only, like the drone of the bagpipes. The French patriotic songs were noticed, especially the "Marseillaise." The Swiss claim for this melody Mr. Chorley thinks unfounded, as likewise the French claim for our own National Hymn.

MR. JOHN MARSHALL, F.R.S., gave his eighth lecture on "The Senses" on Tuesday last, when he pointed out the physical condition of substances necessary for their appreciation by our olfactory organs—viz., gases and vapours and volatile bodies termed odours. He next explained fully the threefold character of the olfactory apparatus itself, attributing to one part a chemical catalytic action, which caused gases to combine and liquefy, and thereby act on the mucous membrane and the olfactory nerves. He then rapidly noticed the varied forms of the organs of smell in vertebrate animals, and finally expressed his conviction of the great importance of the nose as a sanitary organ—useful alike in detecting disease and warning us of those states of the atmosphere so highly injurious to our wellbeing.

On Friday, March 21, Mr. F. A. Abel, of the Chemical Department, Woolwich Arsenal, will lecture "On the Causes, Effects, and Military Applications of Explosions."

Mr. Edward Miall's friends propose to present him with a testimonial in April next, when the *Nonconformist*, which he originated, will have completed its twenty-first year. The fund already exceeds £3000.

MUSIC.

At the ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, Covent-garden, Mr. Harrison takes his benefit this evening. The entertainments are very attractive: they consist of "The Rose of Castille," one of Balfe's best and most successful works—one, too, which displays to the greatest advantage the talents of Mr. Harrison and his charming partner in the management, Miss Louisa Pyne, not only in vocal execution but in light and playful comedy; and of a new operetta in one act, entitled "Court and Cottage," a little work, by a young composer of genius, which, we doubt not, will make a very favourable impression on the public. As manager of our only theatre in which English opera enjoys "a local habitation and a name," Mr. Harrisonh as the strongest claims on the favour of the public—claims which will be acknowledged by every one who remembers what our musical stage was before he became its champion, and raised it from its low and forlorn state. But a few years ago, opera was only a subordinate branch of the entertainments of an English theatre. A musical piece was occasionally got up in a most lame and slovenly manner, with the help of one or two singers engaged for the occasion, but without even the semblance of a vocal company, without an orchestra deserving of the name—without a chorus, without the most essential requisites of a musical theatre. Now and then a feeble attempt to set agoing an English opera, made by some person without experience or means, struggled a little while and was abandoned. How times are altered we need not describe. English Opera has now the occupation—not exclusive, indeed, but regular and permanent—of the largest and noblest theatre in London, with all its rich appurtenances; she has a musical director of the highest eminence, with an orchestral and choral establishment not surpassed in any theatre in Europe; she gives our most distinguished composers an amount of employment which she never was able to give them before, and stimulates their exertions by holding out the rewards due to genius. That all this is the case is known to every one who knows anything of the matter; and every such person acknowledges how much this cheering state of things is owing to the energy, liberality, and judgment of Mr. Harrison. By encouraging his labours the public will enable him to obtain still greater results. Much has been done, but much still remains to do, for it can never be said that the musical drama holds its due place among the entertainments of the English metropolis till it is established in a dwelling of its own, and till the phrase "*the* Opera," shall be applied, as in Paris, to the *national* Opera, and not, as at present in London, to an entertainment which, however splendid and beautiful, is only an exotic.

Two great muscial associations, the oldest and the youngest of their class—the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY and the MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON—have commenced operations this week. The one had its first concert of the season on Monday, the other on Wednesday last. We have some observations to make upon them, taken in conjunction, which our present very limited space renders it necessary to defer till next week.

We cannot pass over the musical soirée given last week by Mrs. Holman Andrews, the eminent teacher of the pianoforte, to her pupils and their friends, at her residence in Bedford-square, without a few words expressive of our sense of her great merits as a sound and able instructress. She is one of the comparatively few who adhere to the pure and legitimate school, and cultivate the taste of their pupils by placing before them the music of the great masters, and teaching them not only to execute but to understand and enjoy the classic works of the Mozarts, Beethovens, and Mendelssohns in preference to the florid frivolities of the day.

The receipts of the last Birmingham Musical Festival amounted to the great sum of £11,453 10s. 3d. The total expenditure was £8289 13s. 11d. The sum of £3000 has been handed over to the General Hospital, and the balance of £163 16s. 4d. will be similarly appropriated.

The Vocal Association will commence the sixth season on Wednesday evening next, March 19, at St. James's Hall, with Miss Arabella Goddard, Mdme. Florence Lancia, Mdme. Laura Baxter, Mr. Swift, and a choir of 200 voices, under the direction of M. Benedict; also, Mr. Aptommas and Mr. John Thomas will appear as the performers on the harp.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—An exquisite little drama, from the pen of Mr. Westland Marston, was produced on Monday, entitled "The Wife's Portrait," which was presented to the public under "Two Lights," otherwise in two acts. The first represents the wife of an author discontented with his uncertain income and her narrow position. David Lindsay, also, is a proud man of genius who writes unpopular works, so that his resources are dependent on his teaching the classics to some select pupils. Clara, the wife (Mrs. C. Young), is indignant with the impracticable character of his mind, and both are in danger of ceasing to love each other. But David is called to Scotland for the purpose of leaving their little girl in the care of her relatives, and there, in the happy and opulent home from which he had taken her, becomes fully aware of the sacrifices she had made for him. He is, however, enabled to secure a portrait of her in girlhood, the sight of which renews all his early affection. Hurrying back to get this picture, which in his haste he had left on the table, he misses the steamer that was to convey him to London; fortunately, it turns out; for, a fog coming on, a collision takes place, and many passengers are drowned. Delayed in his return, Clara is then presented in great anxiety awaiting him; and his friend Dexter (Mr. W. Farren), a popular writer, always ready to do a good turn to his less successful brother, vainly endeavours to console her. An evening paper, containing a telegram of the wreck of the steamer, comes into their hands, and the name of David Lindsay not being among the saved increases their solicitude. Ultimately David arrives with the portrait and explains all. Both husband and wife have been thus made to perceive how much they really loved each other, and the curtain descends upon a happy group. The little piece was eminently successful.

ST. JAMES'S.—"Friends or Foes" is the title of a new piece, in four acts, by Mr. Wigan, which was produced at this theatre on Saturday, and is likely to have a prolonged run. It is, of course, an adaptation, and is indebted to the comedy "Nos Intimes," by Victoire Saidon, for its plot and story. Mr. Wigan has altered the latter inasmuch as he preserves the innocence of the tempted wife; but in other respects the structure and characters are pretty closely followed. The part of Union is cleverly performed by Mr. George Vining, and his delight in being surrounded by those whom he esteems his friends at his country residence is decided. But the pleasure is not properly reciprocated. The latter are dissatisfied, jealous, envious, and ungrateful. One of them, as we have hinted, even conceives designs on his marital honour, and all would willingly bring him into danger and difficulty. The drama is capitally acted. Nothing could be better than Mr. W. H. Stephens and Mrs. Frank Matthews in Mr. and Mrs. Meanley, or than Mr. Frank Matthews and Mr. G. Belmore in Mr. Yielding and Captain Donoghue. The gem of the piece, however, is Dr. Bland, an homœopath, who sees through all the characters, and by his wisdom preserves the family from disgrace. This part is admirably performed by Mr. F. Dewar, a new actor of great promise.

SURREY.—On Saturday O'Keeffe's comic Irish operetta of "The Poor Soldier" was revived with considerable effect. Shield's original music was preserved, and the occasion distinguished by the début of Mdlle. Janita Garcia in the character of Nora. Her singing excited the utmost enthusiasm. She was particularly successful in the ballad songs, which were rapturously encored. Mdlle. Garcia will prove a great acquisition to the English operatic stage.

The council of the Royal Irish Academy have awarded gold medals to the following gentlemen, in recognition of the value of their respective works:—To the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, D.D., F.T.C.D., for his "Researches in Physical Optics, Magnetism, and Meteorology;" to Mr. Robert Mallett, for his "Researches in the Dynamics and Phenomena of Earthquakes;" to Mr. J. T. Gilbert, for his "History of the City of Dublin;" and to Mr. Whitley Stokes, for his philological work, entitled "Irish Glosses," published by the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society.

MARBLE BUST OF JOHN LOCKE, SCULPTURED BY E. G. PAPWORTH, SEN.

THE memorial bust of John Locke, the great philosopher, which we have engraved, is shortly to be erected as a companion to that of Robert Blake, another Somersetshire worthy, already placed in the Hall of Justice, Taunton. For both memorials we are indebted to the exertions of Mr. Arthur Kinglake, a local magistrate, who raised the necessary subscriptions among the aristocracy and gentry of the county. It would be creditable to our public spirit if this example were followed in other counties. It was some such local feeling as this which contributed essentially to making the small petty States, Dukedoms, and Republics of Greece, Italy, and the Netherlands, so famous in the history of art. The Assize Courts of Taunton, and especially the entrance of the Hall of Justice, the destination of this bust, are singularly adapted for the reception of statues and busts, and we hear with pleasure that it is contemplated to add a memorial of the famous statesman John Pym to the sculptural commemorations of the other two illustrious men the county has given to the world.

We are apt to overlook, in the progress of speculative inquiry, and in our increased attention to scientific research, the debt we owe to John Locke. The great work he sought to accomplish was the emancipation of man, not only intellectually, but also religiously, politically, and socially. In our admiration for the philosopher we too often forget his claims as a philanthropist. But the wisdom of the sage is, we think, quite as apparent in his liberal views on toleration, his treatise on education, and his religious writings, as in his speculative works. They all, however, derived their chief value and significance from being so much in advance of his own time. His was a life-long contest with the mental, moral, and political slavishness of his age Hence all his works, even the greatest—the "Essay on the Human Understanding"—have an occasional character. If during the last century we fancy we have penetrated farther than the pioneer we must nevertheless not forget who put us in the right road. A bust of Locke should far more frequently be seen decorating our public institutions.

Mr. Papworth's bust, with its accessories and pedestal, is arranged to "compose" well with its companion. Roubiliac's fine bust is the authority the sculptor has chiefly followed, but he has also consulted the portraits at Oxford and in the National Portrait Gallery. All these portraits were taken when Locke was advanced in life, and, consequently, after his involuntary exile in Holland. They all agree in giving an expression of pain, which is readily understood when we remember the long chronic illness to which, like many other great thinkers, he was subject. This expression was no doubt characteristic, but Mr. Papworth has endeavoured to soften it away as much as possible; and, as this was not an indispensable attribute necessary to resemblance (for the head has a superabundance of character without it), and as we understand that the living representatives of the philosopher have approved the suppression, the deviation may be accepted.

VIEW FROM QUEBEC.

THE view from the battlements of Quebec, towering as they do over the surrounding country, is truly magnificent. Directly in front of the spectator, on the opposite bank of the River St. Lawrence, is the picturesque village of Point Lévi (of which we give an Illustration below), with its romantic little church and brilliantly-painted cottages. Point Lévi is a large and flourishing village, with a population of about 5000, situated in the seigniory of Lauzon and county of Lévi. An extensive trade is carried on here, which is surpassed in the Lower Province only in the two great cities, Montreal and Quebec. The station of the Grand Trunk Railway is in this parish, about a mile from the village. Immediately on the left, and below the city, the River St. Charles forms a basin of nearly four miles long and two broad; still further on the left is seen the extreme point of the Ile d'Orleans. A slight shift in the position of the spectator opens to view the magnificent Falls of Montmorency—illustrated and described in the present Number. The eye then catches a portion of the old city of Quebec, and finally rests on the citadel (where some of our lately-dispatched troops are located) cresting the ridge of Cape Diamond, forming altogether one of the most striking views in the world.

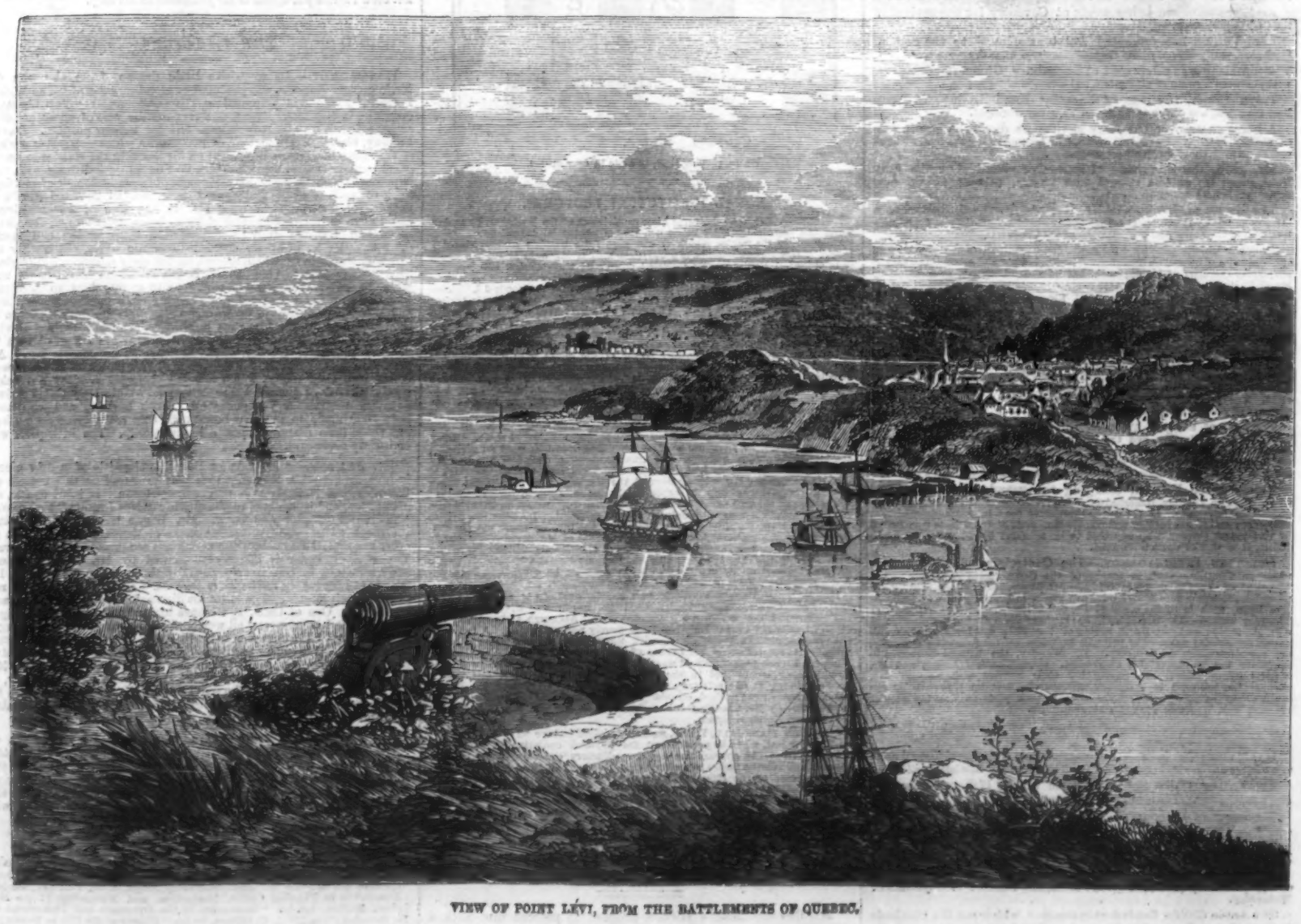
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BADDELEY.

WE have to record the almost sudden demise, in the vigour of manhood, of a most efficient officer, Lieutenant-Colonel John Fraser Loddington Baddeley, Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Smallarms Factory, Enfield.

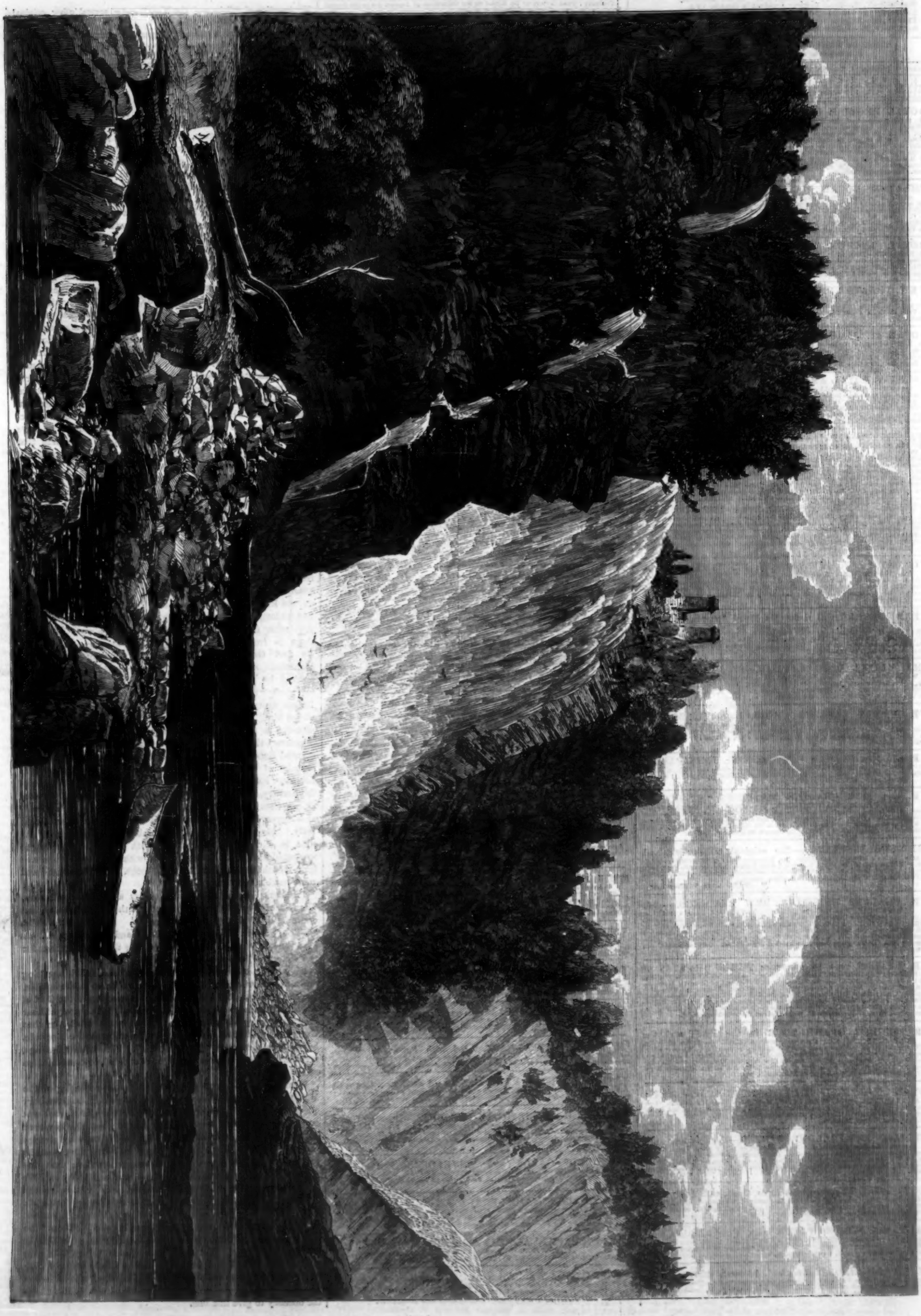
As a mark of the high value set upon his services, as well as of the esteem felt for his personal character, a military funeral with full honours was accorded him by permission of his Royal Highness commanding-in-chief. In addition to a detachment and the band of the Royal Artillery, a large body of yeomanry and volunteers accompanied the remains of the deceased officer from Enfield Lock to Ponders End Church, where he was interred. A still more affecting tribute, if possible, to his personal worth and to his kindness as an officer was paid by the voluntary attendance of some thousands of workmen and their families, who followed his remains to the grave: of these many came from the neighbouring gunpowder-works at Waltham Abbey, of which Colonel Baddeley, previous to his later appointment, had been one of the superintendents. Several highly-distinguished brother officers bore the pall and attended the ceremony. The funeral service was performed with every mark of solemnity and respect by the Revs. J. Harman, Incumbent of St. James, Enfield, and M. C. Allen. A funeral anthem was chanted by the choir, and a hymn was sung in the church previously to the removal of the coffin.

The deceased was the sixth child of the late Major John Baddeley, Superintendent-General of Barracks in Ireland, formerly of the 7th Hussars and 22nd Light Dragoons. At fifteen years of age he joined the Military Academy, Woolwich, and at seventeen obtained his commission in the Royal Artillery. His earliest services were in Ireland and the West Indies, and on his return he was appointed to the Horse Artillery. On his promotion he was made Adjutant to the tenth battalion, but this appointment he resigned, and volunteered for the Crimea, where he was appointed acting Adjutant to Colonel Luke, R. A., and attached to the first division under Sir George Browne. He was present at the Boulganak, the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, where he was dangerously wounded. He received the Crimean medal with four clasps, the Legion of Honour, the order of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal, and was appointed shortly afterwards second officer of the Royal Powder Works, Waltham Abbey, where he remained five years. He was subsequently made Assistant Superintendent at the Smallarms Factory, Enfield Lock, where he died after one week's illness, aged thirty-six, leaving a widow and six children to deplore his loss. More might be said on the services and character of the subject of this notice, but the writer of it feels that a simple record is most in harmony with the simple, noble, and unaffected character of the deceased, and would have best accorded with his own wishes.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL BADDELEY, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ROYAL SMALLARMS FACTORY, ENFIELD.



VIEW OF POINT LÉVI, FROM THE BATTLEMENTS OF QUEBEC.



THE FALLS OF MONTMORENCY, NEAR QUEBEC, FROM A DRAWING BY G. H. ANDREWS.—SEE PAGE 272.

CALENDAR FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 16.—2nd Sunday in Lent. Full Moon, 5h. 17m., a.m.
MONDAY, 17.—St. Patrick.
TUESDAY, 18.—Princess Louisa born, 1848. Sterne died, 1768.
WEDNESDAY, 19.—Great Railway Accident in Canada, 1859.
THURSDAY, 20.—Cranmer died, 1556.
FRIDAY, 21.—Knights Templars suppressed, 1312.
SATURDAY, 22.—Reform Bill carried, 1831.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 22, 1862.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m 2 6	A h m 2 24	M h m 2 43	A h m 3 1	M h m 3 16	A h m 3 30	M h m 3 57
M h m 4 16	A h m 4 36	M h m 4 56	A h m 5 19	M h m 5 41	A h m 6 6	M h m 6 31

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON.—Last Six Nights of the Season.—Special Arrangements.—On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, March 17, 19, and 21, last times of THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER. On Tuesday and Thursday, March 18 and 20, last times, THE LIOT OF KILLARNEY. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, positively the last times, SCENES from GULLIVER, concluding with the great TRANSFORMATION SCENE. On Thursday and Friday, after the Opera, THE MARRIAGE OF GEORGETTE. On Saturday, March 22, DINORAH, and other Entertainments, being for the BENEFIT of Miss LOUISA PYNE, and Last Night of the Season. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Enormous success of Mr. Sothern in the Character of Lord Dundreary. The reading of Brother Sam's letter encored nightly. Mr. Westland Marston's new Drama Every Evening. Monday, March 17, and during the Week, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN: Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Sothern, Mrs. C. Young, &c. After which the greatly-successful new Drama THE WIFE'S PORTRAIT: Mr. Howe, Mr. W. Farren, Mrs. C. Young, Mrs. Wilkins, &c. Concluding with FAMILY JARS: Mr. Compton.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.—106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, and 111th Nights of PEEP O' DAY. On Monday and during the Week, PEEP O' DAY; or Savourneen Deelish. To conclude with LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD; or, the Fairies of The Rose, The Thistle, and The Shamrock. Acting Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On Monday and during the Week, A PRIVATE INQUIRY: Messrs. J. L. Toole, D. Fisher, Miss K. Kelly, and Miss Bland. THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS: Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault. And THE PRETTY HORSEBREAKER: Mr. J. L. Toole and Miss Woolgar. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. George Vining.—Last Six Nights of the Extravaganza.—Triumphant Success of the new Comedy, FRIENDS OR FOES, which will be repeated Every Evening next week, with PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA, supported by Messrs. George Vining, Dewar, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews, Miss Herbert, &c.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—In consequence of the great sensation created by the wondrous feats of the colossal Asiatic Elephants on the Stage, and afterwards in the Circle, their marvellous performance will be given Every Evening till further notice. On Monday and during the Week, the Grand Eastern Spectacle of THE RAJAH OF NAGPORE, with new and splendid Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations. Daring feats of Horsemanship by the unrivalled Troupe of French and German Equestrians. Concluding with a Comic Ballet of Action.

HANDEL FESTIVAL.—23rd, 25th, and 27th of JUNE.—The PROGRAMME of ARRANGEMENTS on application personally or by post, at 2, Exeter Hall.
The Ticket Offices at the Crystal Palace and at Exeter Hall are open for the disposal of Reserved Stall Tickets daily from Ten till Four.
Post Office orders to either Ticket Office to be payable at the Chief Office, London, as well cheques, to the order of George Grove, Esq.
Tickets Two Guineas and a Half the Set for the Three Days, or One Guinea for each Ticket for One Day. Stalls in each Corner Gallery Five Guineas the Set.

MUSICAL UNION.—Eighteenth Season, 1862.—The Record of 1861, containing a tribute to the late Royal President, has been sent to all the Members. Any omissions will be rectified on notice being given to the Director. Nominations for the present season, forwarded in writing, will be promptly attended to. The Eight Matinées will begin on the first Tuesday after Easter, and end on the 8th of July. Subscriptions payable to Cramer, Beale, and Wood; Chappell and Co.; and Ashdown and Parry. Tickets will be sent in due time. J. ELLA.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. New JOACHIM'S Third Appearance on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, March 17. Pianoforte, Miss Arabella Goddard; Violin, Herr Joachim; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Vocalists, Miss Martin and Mr. Weiss. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. For full particulars see Programme. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

HERR JOACHIM will make his Third Appearance at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, March 17, on which occasion he will lead Beethoven's quartet in A minor, op. 130; Mendelssohn's quartet in E flat, op. 44; and join Miss Arabella Goddard in Mozart's duet in F, for violin and pianoforte. For full particulars see Programme. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

THE VOCAL ASSOCIATION.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 19, at Eight. Miss Arabella Goddard, Mdme. Florence Lancia, Mdme. Laura Baxter, Mr. Swift, and Mr. T. Lawler. Harp, Mr. Aptommas and Mr. J. Thomas. Choir of 200 Voices. Conductor, M. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Reserve Area, 3s.; at Mr. Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 19, at Half-past Eight. The programme will include Mozart's "Ave Verum;" Samuel Wesley's Motet for Double Choir, "In Exitu Israel;" and Mendelssohn's 43rd Psalm, "Judge me, O Lord!" Pianist—Miss Arabella Goddard.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in their Popular ENTERTAINMENT, Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight, Thursday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Our Card-basket will shortly be withdrawn.

MR. and MRS. CHARLES MATHEWS "AT HOME," at HER MAJESTY'S CONCERT-ROOM, Haymarket. This Day (Saturday)—at Three. A performance Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday Mornings at Three. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Places may be secured at the Box-office, which is open Daily from Ten till Five; and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. No extra charge for booking. Carriages to be ordered at Ten.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—The original, well-known, and only Christy's Minstrels, comprising the following talented performers:—W. P. Collins, D. S. Wambold, W. Burton, J. A. Basquin, Mert Sexton, O. Burbank, S. West, Isaac Spillar, J. Sellar, M. Lewis, and H. Roberts, are now performing nightly to crowded houses at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand.
W. P. COLLINS, Sole Proprietor.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S NEW READINGS. — ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—On THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 20 and 27, at Eight precisely, Mr. Charles Dickens will read his DAVID COPPERFIELD (in six chapters) and Mr. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY, FROM PICKWICK. Sofa Stalls, Four Shillings; Body of Hall and Balcony, Two Shillings; Area and Gallleries, One Shilling. Tickets to be had at Mssrs. Chapman and Hall's, Publishers, 193, Piccadilly; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall. Doors open at Seven, commence at Eight o'Clock. THOMAS HEADLAND, Secretary.

MR. DEACON begs to announce THREE SEANCES of CLASSICAL INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, to take place at 16, GROSVENOR-STREET, W. (by the kind permission of Messrs. Collard), on the Mornings of Tuesday, March 25, April 8, and Monday, May 26, commencing at Three o'Clock. Executants: Violin, M. Sainton, Mr. Clementi, and Mr. Carrodus; Viola, Mr. H. Webb; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Pianoforte, Mr. Deacon. Tickets—for the series, One Guinea; for a single seance, Half-a-Guinea; to admit three to a single seance, One Guinea—to be had of Mr. R. W. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street, W. or of Mr. Deacon, 72, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, W.

MR. ROBINS'S GRAND TOUR in the EAST and the HOLY LAND, illustrating the present route of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. These Illustrating are produced on a new principle and on a grander scale than ever before attempted by any other scientific professor, including his usual Extraordinary Soirées Fantastiques, Every Evening at Eight (Saturday excepted), and Wednesday and Saturday Mornings at Half-past Two. Places secured at the Hall; and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, W.—Egyptian Hall, March, 1862.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S HYACINTH AND CAMELLIA SHOW, WEDNESDAY, March 19, at South Kensington. Open at One o'Clock. Band of the 1st Life Guards at 4.30. Tickets, 3s. 6d. each, can be had at the Gardens; at 6 of the principal Librarians, Musicsellers, &c.
Next Election of Fellows, March 21.

CULLETON'S HERALDIC STUDIO.—For finding the Armorial Bearings, Pedigree, and Family History of nearly every Name in this Kingdom and America, and Name and County. Plain Sketch of Arms, 5s.; in Heraldic Colours, 6s. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d., post-free, by T. CULLETON, Genealogist, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C. The Studio and Library open daily.

BOOKPLATES Engraved with Arms, Crest, and Motto, 15s.; Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s.; Crest Dies for Stamping Paper, 6s.—T. CULLETON, Engraver to the Queen, by appointment, April 30, 1852, and Chief Disdiaker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER with Crest, Initials, or Address, by means of CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSING PRESS, price 15s.; best made, 21s. Any person can use them. T. CULLETON, Disdiaker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

SOLID GOLD RING, Hall-marked, 18-carat, engraved with any Crest, 42s.; ditto, very massive, for arms, crest, and motto, 75s. The Hall-mark is the only guarantee for pure gold. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, March 22:—
Monday: Open at Nine; other days at Ten.
Orchestral Band and Great Organ Performances daily, commencing at Half-past Twelve. Display of Hyacinths, Tulips, Primulas, and other flowers round the Crystal Fountain Basin.
Thursday: Third Lecture by Dr. Kinkel on the Collections of Ancient Art in the Crystal Palace in the Lecture Theatre of the School of Art.
Saturday: Concert at Three o'Clock.
Admission: Saturday, Half-a-Crown; other days, One Shilling. Children and Schools half-price.
Sunday: Open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by ticket.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and GARDEN TOOLS of every description for the Amateur or practical Gardener, and of warranted quality.—DEANE and CO.'S new Illustrated Priced List of the above (gratis on application, or post-free), including Lawn Mowing-machines, Garden Engines, Boyd's Patent Self-adjusting and Vulcan Scythes, Garden Rollers (from 30s.), Flower Stands, Garden Seats, &c. Galvanised Game Netting from 6d. per yard. Ornamental Wire-work made to order, Garden Arches, Flower Baskets, &c.
London Agents for Saynor's celebrated Pruning-knives.
Deane and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge, E.C. Established A.D. 1700.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their original and highly-successful Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at Carlisle, March 17; Maryport, 18; Whitehaven, 19; Ulverstone, 20; Kendal, 21.

ANCIENT AND MODERN COINS, MEDALS, &c., may be selected in great variety, on moderate terms, from the extensive collection of Mr. C. R. TAYLOR, 2, Montague-street, Russell-square. Articles can be forwarded to any part of the country for inspection in reply to communications addressed as above. Attendance from 10 a.m.

SPECTACLES.—The Patent Newly-invented Tinted SPECTACLES are patronised by the majority of the Nobility, including Viscount Palmerston. They afford extraordinary relief by day and night to weak, dim, and defective vision.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

DEAFNESS.—The SOUND MAGNIFIER and INVISIBLE VOICE CONDUCTOR, a newly-invented instrument for severe cases of Deafness. It fits into the ear not perceptibly; renders singing noises in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

S. and B. SOLOMONS' New Opera, Race, Field, and general out-door Day and Night Reconnoitring and Rifle Glasses have been tested at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and a testimonial received to the effect that they surpass all others, showing the shot-marks at 1000 yards.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

MAGIC LANTERNS of the highest character are now manufactured by SOLOMONS' improved Steam Machinery, which can be supplied at nearly half the catalogue prices of other houses, and may be had on hire, with the option to purchase. Slides by first-rate artists.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

THE LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, Great Ormond-street, W.C., is Open Daily for the reception of In and Out Patients. Additional Contributions are urgently required to maintain this charity (the only Homœopathic Hospital in the metropolis) in a state of full efficiency.
March 3, 1862. RALPH BUCHAN, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY for Orphans and other Necessitous Children of Parents once in Prosperity; by Voluntary Contributions.
Patrons—The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family.
PRESIDENT—The Archbishop of Canterbury.
ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL at WILLIS'S ROOMS on May 7 next.
Lord CAMPBELL in the Chair.
A GRAND FANCY BAZAAR will be held in May or June next, under patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty and other Royal and distinguished personages, whose names will be shortly published. Subscriptions and donations gratefully received by Messrs. Spooner, 27, Gracechurch-street; and EDWARD FREDERICK LEEKS, Secretary.
Office, 7, Walbrook, E.C.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.—50 beautiful varieties of hardy Annuals, 10s.; 25 ditto, 5s.; 12 ditto, 2s 6d.; 50 beautiful varieties of half-hardy Annuals, 15s.; 25 ditto, 7s. 6d.; 12 ditto, 4s. All flower seeds carriage-free. The Amateur's Guide to the Vegetable and Flower Garden may be had free and post-paid.—BUTLER and M'CULLOCH, Seed Merchants, Covent Garden Market, London.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Thirty Varieties of beautiful Annuals, judiciously assorted, free by post, 2s. 6d.; Twelve sorts, 1s. 3d. Address, W. H. REYNOLDS, Seedsman, Ashford, Kent.

SUPERB FLOWER SEEDS, post-free at the annexed price:—100 fine, hardy annuals, 5s.; 50 ditto, 3s.; 25 ditto, 2s. 6d.; 12 ditto, 1s. 3d. Catalogue, with sample packet, 2d., from R. W. KNIGHT, 67, High-street, Battle, Sussex.

MONUMENTAL MEMORIALS of every description, in Marble, Granite, or Stone; also, Chimney-pieces, in Marble, Stone, &c., with Grates, Fenders, &c., on sale, at J. and H. PATTISON'S, Oxford-street, Manchester.

A WIDOWED CLERGYMAN, who has consigned his only daughter, ten years of age, to the care of a Lady in a beautiful part of the South of England, earnestly recommends the place to such as have children deprived of maternal care, or who from other circumstances may desire an asylum for them. Nothing can exceed the comfort, attended with solid improvement in sound study and accomplishments, which his little girl has met with. Inclusive terms, £100 per annum. Address the Rev. A. B., 44, Regent-square, London.

A CLERGYMAN, living in a healthy village just under the Wiltshire Downs, which, when a new line (to be opened before the autumn) is completed, will be within three hours from London, desires to RECEIVE into his house after Easter Two or Three LITTLE BOYS to be EDUCATED by him with his own sons. Terms, £40, to include everything except medical attendance. Address the Rev. G. V. Heathcote, Rushall Rectory, Pewsey.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE to INDIA and CHINA.—BRITISH and EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—APPLICATIONS for SHARES to be made at the Office of the Company, 139, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

NATAL, South Africa.—THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK, 5, Princes-street, London, RECEIVES MONEYS for ACCOUNT of, and GRANTS LETTERS of CREDIT on, the COMMERCIAL and AGRICULTURAL BANK of NATAL, payable at Pietermaritzburg or Durban, free of charge.
The present rates allowed on fixed deposits are:—
For six months, 6 per cent per annum.
For nine months, 7 per cent per annum.
For twelve months, 8 per cent per annum.
Interest payable half-yearly in London, Capetown, or Natal.
Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Natal, J. A. JACKSON, General Manager.
Durban, Port Natal, Sept. 30, 1861.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—MARK YOUR LINEN.—The best and only method of marking linen is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. Any person can use them. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name, 2s. 6d.; Set of Movable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest Plate, 3s.; with directions for use, sent free by post for stamps.—T. Culleton, Seal Engraver and Disdiaker, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES stamped in Silver with Arms, Crest, or reversed Ciphers in a few hours. A Card Plate engraved in any style and 50 best Ivory Cards for 2s. post-free. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS at PARKINS and GOTTO'S. A very handsome one, bound in real morocco, two gilt clasps, for 30 portraits, 10s. 6d.; for 50 ditto, 12s. 6d.; sent post-paid upon receipt of a post-office order to Parkins and Gotto, 25, Oxford-street, London. The public supplied at trade prices.

BALL PROGRAMMES, At Home Notes, Return Thanks, Invitation Notes, Wedding Cards, and Envelopes of the newest and most fashionable designs. PARKINS and GOTTO, Stationers, 25, Oxford-street.

2S. PRIZE WRITING-CASE, fitted with Paper, Envelopes, Blotting-book, Pen-case, &c., can be sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom upon receipt of 26 stamps to PARKINS and GOTTO, 24 and 25, Oxford-street, London.

EVERY COUNTRY RESIDENT should send two stamps to PARKINS and GOTTO, 25, Oxford-street, for 50 samples of writing-paper and envelopes. Sent post-free. Carriage paid on orders over 20s. to any part of England.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.—Dressing Cases Travelling Dressing Bags, Despatch Boxes, Writing Cases, Jewel Cases, Ladies' Reticule and Carriage Bags, Mediæval Mounted Envelope Cases, Blotting Books, and Inkstands, on sale; also, a choice variety of Elegancies and Novelties suitable for Presentation; to be had at H. RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

WEDDING CARDS and ENVELOPES Printed and Stamped in Silver, with Arms or Crest, in the latest fashion. Card Plate elegantly engraved and 100 Superfine Cards printed for 4s. 6d.—At HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR STAMPING PAPER and ENVELOPES with ARMS, CREST, or INITIALS. RODRIGUES' Cream-laid ADHESIVE ENVELOPES, 4d. per 100. Cream-laid Note, full size, five quires for 6d.; thick ditto, five quires for 1s.; Foolscap, 8s. per ream.—At H. RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS and PORTRAITS of the Royal Family, the Crowned Heads of Europe, and distinguished Personages of all nations. Single Portraits, 1s. 6d.—At RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly. Catalogues post-free.

MONOGRAMS. Price 3s. A Selection of Coloured Monograms, Crests, Cocoats, &c., from designs by KIRBY and SON, 190, Oxford-street. Russia or Morocco Albums to hold Monogram Collections.
Photographic Albums of the best English and French manufacture.

Interesting Illustrations from our Special Artist in America will appear in the next Number of this Journal.

The insertion of "Echoes of the Week," and of several other original articles, is unavoidably deferred.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862.

THE Parliamentary "event" of the past week has been the speech in which Sir Roundell Palmer, the Solicitor-General, vindicated his reputation, not only as a profound student of international law, but as a brilliant debater and declaimer. His address was on the subject of the American blockade, and must be held by reasonable men to have settled the question so far as argument can settle it. Earl Russell has followed Sir Roundell Palmer's lead, and has emphatically declared against our treating the blockade as ineffectual; but the Earl has expressed a belief that the separation of the North and South must be accomplished. Mr. Horsfall's endeavour to carry still further the theory that would exempt all but actual combatants from the consequences of war, and would leave merchants and the population generally entirely uninterested in a national conflict, has been discussed to a certain extent, and has to be reconsidered next week; for, Parliament having nothing to do, the Minister is quite ready to grant evenings, and seems almost indebted to those who will furnish subjects for debate. The bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been thrown out by the House of Commons by a majority of 32, in spite of the million signatures to petitions in its favour. A bill for relieving such clergymen as may become dissenters of their canonical obligations has been introduced by Mr. Bouverie, and will probably excite some attention in the present quietude. When we have added that an announcement was made in the House to the effect that British arms would protect Shanghai against the ferocious rebels whose misdeeds we have hitherto treated with such unaccountable indulgence, and that the announcement was received with cheers, we have concluded the brief legislatorial record.

But the calm that reigns in the English Parliament has not spread to France or Italy. A speech by M. Jules Favre in the Corps Législatif has condensed into one branding accusation all the offences which the French Government is held to commit against Liberty. M. Favre has described the Emperor as the only journalist of France, has assailed the police, the spy system, the censorship, the elections—and has called on the Government not to pretend to permit freedom while really exerting the most effectual tyranny. Upon the Italian question the great advocate has also spoken, and has called on the Emperor to withdraw the French troops from Rome, and no longer to attempt to stay civilisation, or to save a power that must drag down its friends into the abyss. Assuredly there is free speech in France, for the time. In Genoa we find Garibaldi. He has been holding a kind of parliament of his own, and has addressed it in a speech marked by unusual carefulness. He has found it necessary to meet the people and to give them assurance that Italian unity is still at the heart of the King and those who advise him. The exact meaning of the demonstration at this moment is not clear, but it may have been deemed well to counteract the impression that French influence, which has substituted Ratazzi for Ricasoli, was likely to bring about a compromise of the great Italian question. At all events, the Liberator has shown that he entirely possesses the confidence of the country, and his foreshadowings of movement are accepted as promises which will assuredly be fulfilled. Much uneasiness appears to be felt in Austria at the course of action in Italy. Baron Ricasoli has taken his leave of power for the time in a dignified manner, and with a rebuke to those who supported him by their votes but not with their confidence, and for a month he disappears from the scene. It will be busier and more troubled ere long!

President Lincoln is suffering under a domestic affliction. The foot of Death strikes impartially at the door of the ancient castle and of the republican mansion. Mr. Lincoln's child, "Willie," a boy of eleven, has died; and so widespread has been the sympathy for the bereaved father that illuminations for the victory in Tennessee had been abandoned.

King Otho, at present, of Greece, has not succeeded in putting down the insurrection, which he describes as so contemptible. He has been compelled to blockade all the coasts of the Gulf of Argolis, from Astros to the Bay of Vourlia. We do not yet hear that the insurgents complain of being called rebels, or that Europe generally has any burning desire to break the blockade, but we await events. "The poor beetle" has its own feelings, according to the poet, and is as much entitled to consideration as the giant.

Wearily do the readers of journals note the rehearing of the Windham case, brought up again before the sordid but necessary question, who shall pay the expenses? A *rechauffé* of what was originally unwelcome is nauseating indeed; but the law must have its way, and some of Old Father Antic's ways are strange indeed. The Irish court-martial case still drags on, and its revelations by no means confirm the superstition that the Army is the school for high manners and a high tone. We would also, for the best of reasons, call notice to the fact that the cruel and useless sport of steeplechasing has again had its victim, Wynne, the rider of O'Connell in the Liverpool "Grand National," having had his horse knocked down at "the flight of hurdles," and having received injuries of which he died the same night. Yet the patrons of such things talk cant about the Barbarous bull-fight, where human life is scarcely ever lost. "Butchered to make an 'English' holiday," should be the inscription on the poor jockey's tombstone, if the turfmen have the decency to give him one.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues in good health. Her Majesty has taken daily out-door exercise since her arrival at Windsor, generally confining her drives to the grounds adjacent to the castle.

On Sunday Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, and Princess Helena attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary visited her Majesty. Their Royal Highnesses returned to London in the afternoon.

On Tuesday the Queen gave audience to the Judge Advocate-General.

On Wednesday Princess Alice and Prince Alfred arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor. Prince Alfred paid visits to the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and to the Duke of Cambridge in Piccadilly. Princess Alice and Prince Alfred left Buckingham Palace at six o'clock, on their return to Windsor Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have arrived at Stafford House, St. James's. The Duchess Dowager is staying at Cliefden House, Maidenhead.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, accompanied by the Duchess Dowager, have left town for their seat, Badminton House, Gloucestershire.

The Duchess of Manchester has arrived in town from Kimbolton Castle.

Countess Craven and the Ladies Craven have left Ashdown Park on a visit to the Countess of Sefton at Croxteth Park, near Liverpool. Earl Craven is in town.

Earl and Countess Vane and family have arrived at the Bedford Hotel, Brighton.

Frances Countess Waldegrave has returned to town from visiting the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, at their seat in Warwickshire.

Earl Brownlow has left town to join his yacht in the Mediterranean. His Lordship has recovered from his recent indisposition.

Baron and Baroness Lionel de Rothschild and Miss de Rothschild have left Kingston House for Frankfort-on-Maine.

The Speaker gave his fourth and fifth full-dress dinners to members of the Lower House on Saturday and Wednesday last at his residence in the New Palace of Westminster.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Last Saturday afternoon the foundation-stone of an iron church was laid in the centre of Patricroft, near Manchester.

Sir G. C. Lewis has been appointed one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in the room of the late Sir J. Graham.

The restoration of the fine old church at Berkeley has been determined on, and Lord Fitzhardinge heads the subscription list with £500.

Mr. J. Malcolm, M.P. for Boston, has offered £1000 towards the erection of a church on a site near his estate at Frith Bank, near Boston.

The Training College of the Lincoln Diocesan Educational Board is in full operation, forty young women having been admitted as students. There were as many as sixty applications.

The Croly memorial windows—four large ones and thirteen small ones—have been placed in St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook. Dr. Croly's bust, presented by the parishioners, will be placed in the church as soon as the committee have decided upon the site.

The Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society has called in the services of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott with a view to placing in Lincoln Cathedral a noteworthy pulpit which is intended to remain a durable monument in honour of the Rev. H. Trollope.

The Rev. J. Hampden Gurney, Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, London, died last Saturday, from a low fever of a typhoid character. This popular preacher was the eldest son of Sir John Gurney, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and was in his 60th year.

A great effort is now being made by the Incumbent of Illingworth, Yorkshire, to erect a school-chapel in the large and spiritually-destitute village of Ovenden, in this parish. A desirable site has been presented by M. Stocks, Esq., of Shibden Hall, near Halifax.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has fixed the 21st of May for the celebration of the 208th anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy, under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. There will be the usual dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall. The anniversary gathering of charity children at St. Paul's will take place on June 12. The Bishop of Durham will preach.

A memorial window, by Wailes of Newcastle, has just been placed in the chancel of Farnsfield Church, Notts, lately rebuilt mainly by the munificence of the late Miss Milward, of Hexgreave. The window has been erected by the Rev. H. and Mrs. Anders, of Kirkly, near Sleaford, to the memory of their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson, of Ley Fields, Notts.

A meeting on behalf of new schools for St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, was held on Thursday week at the residence of Sir James Hamilton, Portman-square. The Bishop of London, in advocating the extension of the schools in the parish, referred to the absence of the Incumbent, the Rev. J. H. Gurney, from illness (his death is announced above), and eulogised his exertions and successful labours in the parish for the last fourteen years. His Lordship stated that a site could be secured for £1400 if the sum were forthcoming by Lady Day. The sum of £270 was at once subscribed, including £40 each from Lords Dudley and Feversham.

Testimonials of respect and esteem have been presented to the following clergymen:—To the Rev. Christopher Grenside, being about to retire from the curacy of St. John the Evangelist, Fitzroy-square, a handsome purse containing sixty sovereigns, subscribed by members of the congregation. The Rev. W. C. Howell, the Curate of St. George-in-the-East, an address and a purse containing seventy sovereigns.—The Rev. John Strickland, M.A., London Diocesan Home Missionary for Bethnal-green, Shoreditch, and Spitalfields, several testimonials upon his leaving the mission for a living.—The Rev. A. Roberts, Curate of Rickmansworth, a piece of plate, by the parishioners.—The Rev. John Thompson, jun., from the inhabitants of Easby, Yorkshire, a silver inkstand, upon his resigning the curacy.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—At Oxford an election to three Scholarships will take place at Wadham in Easter Term, open to persons under twenty years of age, tenable for five years, and worth each at least £70 a year. The Exhibitions for proficiency in Greek or Hebrew (worth each at present £45 a year) are tenable with the Scholarships. There will be an election at Brasenose to (at least) three open Scholarships in the ensuing Term—viz., two of the value of £80 and one of the value of £73 per annum, which last will be awarded with especial regard to mathematical attainments. Mr. Strange has been elected a Scholar of Pembroke.

At Cambridge the ceremony of installing the new Chancellor will, in all probability, take place on or about June 10. Two Scholarships of the value of £60 and £40 per annum, and tenable until the Scholars have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, will be thrown open for competition at St. Peter's amongst those candidates who, having been previously admitted at this college, intend to commence their residence in October.

On Tuesday the Provost and Fellows of Eton College elected the Right Rev. James Chapman, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Colombo, to the fellowship rendered vacant by the appointment of the Rev. Edward Balston to the Head Mastership of the school.

The Rev. J. E. Symns, Mathematical Master at Forest School, has been appointed Vice-Principal of the Bath Proprietary College.

The young gentlemen of the Grammar School, Farnham, have lately shown their regard for the excellent Head Master, Mr. Charles Stroud, by presenting him with various articles of a dinner service in silver.

Colonel Thomas Gore Browne is gazetted Governor of Tasmania.

The English cricketers were victorious in the first match at Melbourne.

The fishing-boats of Granville, numbering 150, took on Wednesday week, on the bank of La Foraine, 1,100,000 oysters.

It is said that the camp of Châlons will be established at the beginning of April, under the command of Marshal M'Mahon.

About £500 has been collected in Paisley for the erection of a monument to Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist, who was born in that town in 1766, and died in Philadelphia in 1813.

A new law on passports has just been presented to the Prussian Chamber of Deputies by Count Schwerin. It proposes to abolish the obligation of being furnished with a passport to the interior as well as for abroad; but the right of obtaining one, if the traveller wishes it, is maintained.

A correspondent writes from Ewhurst, Sussex, stating that the charities of the late Dr. Hawtrey in connection with that place were not of the nature described in the memoir of Dr. Hawtrey recently given in this Journal.

THE LIFE-WORK OF A MODERN PHILANTHROPIST.

As the Asylums grouped on the next page have been solemnly bequeathed to his country by their founder, the late Rev. Dr. Andrew Reed, with the earnest prayer that they may meet with efficient support, it becomes our duty to make the public acquainted with their responsibility, and, at the same time, to draw attention to the objects for which they were raised. A lengthened notice of these institutions, which stand as imperishable monuments to the genius and benevolence of Dr. Reed and those noble, spirited men and women who gave him their powerful support and able assistance, would be unsuited to the columns of a newspaper; we will, therefore, content ourselves with offering a few notable facts concerning the origination, objects, and present state of each.

THE LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM AT CLAPTON.

Never was a distinction between the vocation of a Christian minister and the practical philanthropist recognised by Dr. Reed. Christ's mission was to humanity in all its destitution, affliction, and sin; to the body as well as to the soul; and the disciple was bent from the first upon following the example of the Great Master. Before he had been ordained a year a case of distress presented itself which taxed his charity to the utmost. For the sake of three orphan boys employed by a shoemaker in Rosemary-lane, Tower-hill, he became answerable to some extent for the debts of their master, who shortly after became bankrupt, and left his benefactor to discharge the claims of the creditors and to support the boys from his own purse. Being in no circumstances permanently to bear such a burden he presented the case of the orphans to the public, and while engaged in providing for them he conceived the idea of an asylum for orphans, which was founded in 1813. The first house taken was in Cannon-street-road East, which was held for about two years. The increasing family necessitated a removal to a more commodious one in Bethnal-green, and thence to Hackney-road. A fund was then opened for the present spacious range of buildings, which was raised upon the beautiful site at Lower Clapton in the year 1823. The energy and devotion of the founder to the cause of the orphan proved contagious in the highest degree. He found his hands sustained by good men of all persuasions. Political and religious differences were unheeded, and amongst the firmest supporters of the growing institution were the late Dukes of Kent and Wellington and the late George Byng, Esq., M.P.

The objects for which the asylum was raised were these: to maintain, clothe, and educate fatherless children, respectably descended but destitute of support, between the ages of seven and fifteen, without reference to sex or locality. The report in 1821 shows that 109 boys and girls were thus cared for. The present report shows that the permanent number on the establishment is 400. Since its opening 2712 children have been admitted to the London Orphan Asylum, while 2300 well trained for the business of life have issued from its walls. Situations have been found by the board of managers in the leading offices and warehouses in the City for the boys, and for the girls engagements in schools and the higher branches of domestic service. Beyond this for some years a fraternal influence is retained over the ex-pupils, who are encouraged to return each returning year with a good character from their employers in the hope of obtaining a pecuniary reward offered to such as behave well. The funded property now amounts to £70,000; the interest derivable from this sum, together with £1600 from annual subscriptions and £1 900 from life subscriptions, forms the main source of income.

THE INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM AT WANSTEAD.

Dr. Andrew Reed became aware of the necessity of a similar institution for infants at an early date in his benevolent career. There was no public establishment for the relief of fatherless children under seven years of age, and the board of the London asylum was consequently besieged by widows who found their hands so tied by the little children as to render exertion for the rest of the family an utter impossibility. This deficiency was supplied in 1827. He addressed a touching appeal to the public, and temporarily took some little ones into his own house. Friends and money soon came to his assistance, and a house was taken in Hackney-road, which was considered in the light of a nursery to the Clapton Asylum. A larger house was then engaged at Dalston (now the German Hospital), and, when the present palatial home (which was erected under the auspices of the late Prince Consort and his Majesty the King of the Belgians) was prepared for their reception, the family was removed to it in 1843. At this juncture, having superintended the minutest details of arrangement, and attended daily to watch, as it were, the laying of each stone of that splendid pile he loved to contemplate, Dr. Reid relinquished his connection with the institution, and left it, well sustained, to give his mind to other objects. Though at first designed to receive orphan children without distinction from the earliest period to the age of seven, it is now intended "to board, clothe, and educate in the principles of the Church of England, the boys until they attain fourteen, and the girls fifteen, years of age." The asylum is delightfully situated, about seven miles from London; it is equal to the accommodation of 600 children, and is the largest institution of its kind in England. The educational department comprises four extensive schools, and is under the best superintendence. The asylum was incorporated in 1843; its annual expenditure is above £13,000; and it is possessed of funded property from which is realised about £1300 a year. There are a few admissions by purchase, and the rest of the funds are purely due to voluntary contribution.

THE ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN AT REEDHAM.

This, the third public charity founded by Dr. Reed, has this peculiar distinction, that it combines the advantages of the two former institutions and embraces the wider scope of Christian charity by being perfectly unsectarian in its character. Instituted in 1844, it was designed to receive and educate the orphan throughout the whole period of infancy and childhood. It is affecting to think that the founder was supported in this new undertaking by our beloved Queen, from whose heart the agonising cry of the widow and the orphan was so soon to rise. He received the countenance of the highest nobility; and closely associated with him were such men as Baron de Rothschild, M.P., Sir Morton Peto, M.P., the late Mr. Alderman Wire, the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, and the present hon. secretary, the Rev. T. W. Aveling. Until recently this asylum occupied three houses, at Stamford-hill, Stoke Newington, and Kingsland-green, but the new and commodious building erected at Reedham, near Croydon, and publicly opened by the Earl of Carlisle, received the orphan family in 1858. In the short space of seventeen years 444 children have been received, and there are now 188 on the foundation. The annual expenditure is nearly £6000, to meet which nearly £5000 is raised by voluntary contribution. Owing, however, to the fact that at the time this charity was raised there were great demands upon public sympathy of an exceptional kind, such as the Patriotic and Indian Relief Fund, it has had to struggle on under a heavy lead of debt, amounting to £17,000. This was a source of great distress to the founder, who, beyond the munificent donation of 500 guineas in December last, which he had just received as a jubilee gift from his church and congregation, has bequeathed it a princely legacy. This example the Brothers Crossley, of Halifax, and Mr. Samuel Morley have not been backward to follow, and it is to be hoped that the present board of management may soon find themselves relieved from further anxiety.

THE IDIOT ASYLUM AT EARLSWOOD.

In 1847 Dr. Reed conceived the idea of attempting to ameliorate the condition of the most helpless of all afflicted human beings—the idiot. A poor idiot orphan was brought to him, and his advice was sought as to what should be done with him. He looked around and saw no public provision for the child save the workhouse or the lunatic asylum. Although engaged with the new Orphan Asylum, he no sooner detected this defect in the chain of public sympathy than he hastened to supply the missing link. Prosecuting his idea with characteristic energy, he established the Asylum for Idiots, first located at Highgate and Colchester, and ultimately removed to the Asylum at Earlswood, near Reigate, on the London and Brighton Railway. Obtaining the invaluable co-operation of Dr. Conolly, his fellow-secretary, he gave unremitting attention to this institution, and the benevolent public have rendered it a support quite unexampled in the history of modern institutions, her Majesty the Queen, the late Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Charles Forbes, Sir Morton Peto, M.P., Messrs. Monk, Peek, Mann, and Fox being amongst the first to contribute splendidly. It was not designed to afford shelter only to the helpless sufferer; but by the application of the best scientific and medical skill to elevate him to physical enjoyment and rational life. No expense was spared to arrive at this object, and the best ameliorative results have ensued.

Desirous to obtain all possible information with respect to the treatment of idiots, Dr. Reed, in 1851, visited France, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden. In those countries he found but little distinction made between the idiot and the insane, and his inquiries there awakened attention to the subject. Save from Dr. Guggesbuhl, of Altenberg, he obtained little help, and commissions have since been appointed to visit this country for the purpose of obtaining information with the view of founding similar institutions abroad. America, too, has evinced her desire to co-operate in this new sphere of Christian effort. Happily for the poor idiots, provincial sympathy at home is beginning to be felt in their behalf. Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds have also been visited by Dr. Reed, and lately by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, M.A., for the purpose of pleading "for those who cannot plead for themselves." The inhabitants of the eastern counties have already decided on sustaining Essex Hall, Colchester, as an independent institution; and it is hoped the northern, western, and southern counties will amalgamate for a like purpose. At present there are 336 pupils on the foundation, some supported by their friends entirely or in part, and some by the public. Beyond the training of the schoolroom and gymnasium, the patients are employed in industrial occupations. A series of workshops are fitted up where the world's outcasts are taught by skilled instructors in carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, mat-weaving, basket-making, bricklaying, and household work; and a great many are regularly engaged upon the farm which surrounds the building. It is yet too early to look for positive results; but if the reader will compare the first and last reports he will soon be convinced that before long a considerable percentage of these poor creatures will year by year be restored as useful members to society.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLE CASES AT PUTNEY.

As the establishment of this, his fifth charity, was undertaken by Dr. Reed in his sixty-seventh year it may be termed the triumph of his old age. Its institution dates from a meeting at the Mansion House in 1854, and it now presents every mark of stability. It is unique in its object. Previously to its establishment, while there were hospitals professedly for the cure of all diseases, there was no relief for the destitute sufferer who was pronounced *incurable*. His increasing infirmity and the pressure of public business, already immense, were no bar to Dr. Reed's exertions in behalf of this new class of sufferers. Previous experience had taught him that, when the sense of a great public want takes hold of the English mind, it is met with great determination, great effort, and great and self-denying generosity. This faith in the public engendered reciprocal faith in him, and men were at last content to follow without question when he led the way. This hospital, now in full operation, was designed to meet the requirements of two classes of cases—those who needed total relief, and those who, in less dependent circumstances, might be contented with an allowance at their own homes. The total number relieved since the opening of the institution is 234. There are at present 149 patients; and the income of the charity is upwards of £7000. The first home of this afflicted family was at Carshalton; they now reside at Putney, in the house represented. In consequence of the increasing number of applications for admittance, a fine plot of ground was recently purchased at Coaledon, near Croydon, where, so soon as Christian sympathy shall reply to the appeal already made, a commodious building will be erected. Dr. Reed only desired to live in order to carry this, his last charity, to its triumphant conclusion; but God has thought it best that others should be called upon to complete what he has begun.

DR. REED'S CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

Throughout the whole course of Dr. Reed's connection with these institutions he never received one shilling from them, but was always a large, and often a secret, contributor to their funds. This self-denying devotion is still further illustrated by the following bequests:—

£100 to the Wanstead Asylum, the interest to be applied for ever in the purchase of playthings for the children, to be given them at Christmas.

£300 to the London Orphan Asylum, the interest to be applied for ever to provide the children with suitable lectures on the natural sciences, to be delivered, with illustrations, each winter.

£1000 to the Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children.

£1000 to the Asylum for Idiots.

Finally, these institutions, thus endowed, their noble founder bequeaths to his country, "with an earnest prayer that they may be watched over with wisdom and benevolence; that they may be preserved in efficient operation; and that they may remain, age after age, memorials of that Divine charity which exalteth and glorifieth a people.

The Illustrations which we here present will bring before the eye of the benevolent reader a faint idea of the life-work of a modern philanthropist in the person of the late Andrew Reed.

RECEPTION OF GOODS AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.

OUR Illustration on the preceding page represents a section of the busy scenes within the building of the International Exhibition which is presented by the reception of goods. The flow of packing-cases has hitherto been constant, and it has in the past week become rapid, and will of course soon become multitudinous as exhibitors begin to realise the fact that the 31st of this month is the last day on which goods can be received. The principal and most numerous packages are still from the colonies and from abroad. Two enormously bulky packages have come from Prussia, one of which, it is stated, contains a wooden hut from a particular manufactory of such structures in the Rhenish provinces. From the inscription on the huge case which occupies the right foreground of our Illustration, as well as on that which is being removed from a cart on the left side, it will be seen that the goods delineated as in progress of reception are from Prussia.

THE FARM.

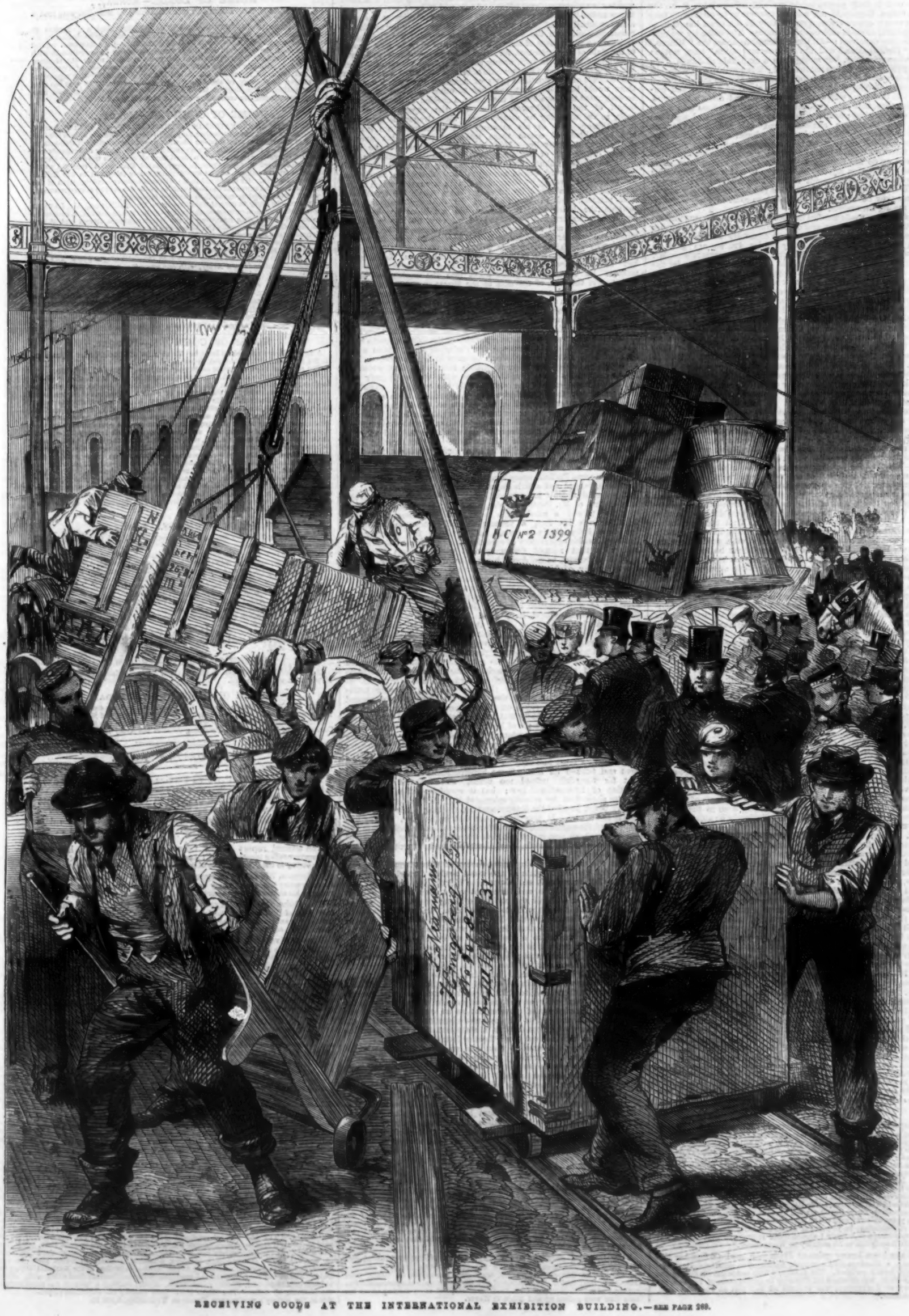
THE farming history of the last few days may be pretty well summed up as follows:—The Royal Agricultural Society has published "an unusually heavy," in the worst sense of the word, number of its Journal. The Cumbrians have been assembling to decide on some testimonial to the memory of William Blamire. The hopgrowers have had a good colloquy with Mr. Gladstone, and retired with the usual result; and Mr. James Howard, of Bedford, has handled the, for him, very delicate question of steam cultivation with singular tact and ability at the monthly meeting of the Farmers' Club. The late Mr. Cayley's character has had ample justice done to it by his biographers. For some years past he had suffered from complaint of the heart, but he died in harness in the effort to reach London at the opening of the Session.

On Wednesday Mr. Wetherell will hold the first great sale of the season. Mr. Jolly's catalogue contains 18 females and 11 males; and, as 7 cows and heifers of Mr. Cox's and 12 or 13 of Mr. Wetherell's are to be sold at the same time, there will be a large assembly on Warlaby 'Change, more especially as Mr. Jolly's homestead is within half a mile of Mr. Booth's, of whose bulls he has for several years had the free use. Thirteen of the lots are of the Polly, six of the Rosa, and four, including the old cow, of the British Empress tribe, whose Sister Mary and Emperor of Hindostan are quite showyard cracks. The herd is full of public winners, and, considering the short time he has been at work, no man has brought out his cattle more successfully. Mr. Wetherell's lot include Martha, sister in blood to Cosny, the dam of Sir Antony de Rothschild's Lord Mayor, her half-sister Splendour, Red Rose, which goes back to Booth's Medora, Golden Duchess, sold as a calf at High Grange for 150gs. at three years old, Harlequin (18,026) by Harbinger, and his red son from Splendour, &c.

It is rumoured that Queen Mab will not be able to claim her Royal prize, but that Soldier's Bride will most probably escape the black list. The *North British Agriculturist* has been making a great exposure of the non-claiming of Highland Society prizes; but our metropolitan ally's spirited little maiden effort, after a professed Royal black list incubation of "years," consisted in posting Duchess 77th's name just nine days after we had done so. It must really be more prompt in future.

THE ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN AT REEDHAM, THE LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM AT CLAPTON. THE IDIOT ASYLUM AT EARLSWOOD. THE INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM AT WANSTEAD, ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES AT PUTNEY.

THE FIVE PRINCIPAL INSTITUTIONS FOUNDED BY THE LATE DR. ANDREW REED.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



RECEIVING GOODS AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.—SEE PAGE 269.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.*

There is one great difficulty attending the study of the subject that just now excites so much contention in the educational world, and it would be well if both parties would see and acknowledge it at the outset, for then they could not but be tolerant as to what they conceive to be each other's errors, even if they do not reach the point of being respectful towards each other's opinions. The difficulty we refer to may be thus expressed:—All these discussions about the "Minute," and the "Revised Code," and the "Re-revised Code," turn, not on broad obvious principles, but spring from a multitude of details. We do not say that principles are not involved; it is possible, nay, probable, that high ones are here at stake; but we do say that no such principles are yet clearly developed from among the chaos of minute and perplexing facts that everywhere confuse the eye and disturb the mind. No wonder, then, that able, and eminent, and conscientious men are to be found on both sides; seeing differently as their points of sight are different, and struggling anxiously and antagonistically because believing the interests of national education impel them. But let not bystanders who can see truth on both sides, but cannot yet see what practical measures may be best adapted for the occasion—let not such persons, and we do not hesitate to enroll ourselves among them, come to any hasty conclusion adverse to either. It is far from impossible that the good men of both camps will ere long discover that there is no vital difference between them, and that the best service they can do to the cause they have so dearly at heart is to come to a better understanding among themselves.

While, therefore, we do not feel prepared to indorse the conclusions of the little volume before us, and desire to wait and watch the further development of the opposing views, and especially as these may be shown in the promised Parliamentary debate, yet we are glad to welcome so thoughtful, unprejudiced, and able a commentary as Mr. Garfit has here given us. His tribute of thanks to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, to "penny magazines and scientific lectures," as the pioneers of the present educational movement, show a generous breadth of view that one does not always find in connection with controversialist pastors; and the fact gives increased weight to the opinions he puts forth. Our space will not admit of our dwelling on the critical narrative given by the author of the doings of the Royal commissioners of inquiry, or on the many intelligent, and in some instances clearly valuable, suggestions he makes in it; so we pass on to notice his views regarding the doubly-revised code. In the main, he supports the Government as represented by Mr. Lowe. He does not think, neither do we, that the famous "Minute" was intended as a preliminary step towards a merely secular system of education. He does think that the plan of a county rate (as recommended by the commissioners, but not proposed by the Government) would have met with great opposition. He does not go into the question of the training colleges, though he admits that here, too, Mr. Lowe's original plan does not adhere to the commissioners' report, which advised the continuance of grants to them. But as Mr. Lowe has himself abandoned for the present all idea of the attack upon such grants, the matter is now comparatively unimportant. Mr. Garfit next addresses himself to the weighty question which occurs to so many of us bystanders—Why has the existing system been assailed; and why is it that the assailant is the head of the very department the integrity and efficiency of which are called in question? The reverend gentleman enumerates in reply the following reasons:—1. That the schools were attempting too much, and offering to the poor an unsuitable education, and therefore failing to accomplish the humbler results that ought to have been certainly achieved. 2. That the certificated teachers were exhibiting towards the school managers too great a personal independence owing to their connection with, and reliance on, Government; but Mr. Garfit is careful to add that he has not himself seen this or experienced it so much as he has heard of it from other persons. And we would suggest that if the change had been true the school managers would have been necessarily the warmest supporters of Mr. Lowe, which, we understand, is not at all the case. 3. The rapid yearly increase of expenditure, which, beginning with £20,000 in 1852, reached £798,000 in 1860. Mr. Garfit does not himself object to this extension, and we cannot but suppose that so warm a friend of the education of the people would be the first to see the painful inconsistency of a nation like ours being quite content to keep on making ceaseless additions to its naval and military strength and expenditure, and yet shrink back in alarm to find that the culture of millions of poor children was not as yet to be managed without an increase of pecuniary sacrifice. We fear that some day or other historians will look with astonishment at two such facts as these existing side by side in a period of (supposed) high civilization—a little more than three quarters of a million expended in that process which teaches a nation how to live, and twenty-eight millions in showing it how to fight. 4. That the poorest districts do not get properly assisted; and on this matter Mr. Garfit recommends that aid should be given to *any* school where the result is satisfactory, although he would not allow an uncertificated master to take pupil-teachers. We would strongly enforce this admirable suggestion. 5. The complication of the existing system, as shown in so many different modes of payment, and in the alleged difficulty of official management. Mr. Garfit, however, pertinently reminds us that "the Admiralty clerks have to audit and revise every payment made to every seaman in the Navy, with all the minute drawbacks, and to look over and sometimes to disallow the petty expenses of officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, descending even to the cutting off of sixpence from their cab fares," &c. Evidently he attaches little weight to this objection.

Coming, finally, to the consideration of Mr. Lowe's minute, the author considers the principle laid down in Article 10, that aid to schools shall be given only in the shape of "grants to the managers conditional upon the attendance and proficiency of the scholars, the qualification of the teachers, and the state of the schools," is a sound one, and that the objections to it that the grants as a whole will be less, and the position of the teachers lowered, are not sustainable. He approves of the grouping children according to age, and of the limited help rendered for those children who stay in the school after eleven, and of the powers (which some think "arbitrary") conferred on the inspectors. He does not admit that the schoolmasters have any serious cause of complaint; he believes that the real welfare of the schools will not suffer, and therefore neither will they. But he does not think, as many do, that their salaries are too high; on the contrary, he would be sorry to see them lowered. In conclusion, he says, "I believe the new minute will cause a little pressure at first, but that it will be found in the end to be wholesome. It will leave us more unfettered in our work; it will give assistance more in proportion to merit; it will tend to probe our weak points, and so lead us to amend them; it will give an impulse to education, and if our villages can be reached by some further relaxations it will do much to make education coextensive with the country." Decidedly this is one of the books that we should recommend to all those who wish to find their way out of these perplexing but serious and interesting educational difficulties that have been lately raised.

* Some Points of the Education Question Practically Considered with Reference to the Report of the Commissioners and the New Minute, with a Brief Outline of the Rise and Progress of Popular Education in England. By Arthur Garfit, M.A., Curate of Richmond, Surrey. Longmans.

A correspondent at Reigate obligingly writes as follows in correction of a mistake made in our last Number:—"In an article headed 'An Architectural Group at Westminster' you have fallen into a slight error, inasmuch as you state that Lord Howard of Effingham, Elizabeth's gallant High Admiral, was buried in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, whereas his remains lie buried in Reigate Church, as you will see by the inclosed quotation from the 'Handbook of Reigate,' compiled by Reginald F. D. Palgrave, son of the late Sir F. Palgrave: 'The following inscription on a lead coffin beneath our fest alone sufficiently points out that one at least of those buried here fully deserves some token of our respect: "Heare lyeth the body of Charles Howarde, Earle of Nottinghame, Lorde High Admyrall of Englande, Generall of Queene Elizabethe's Navy Royall att Sea against the Spanyard's invinsible Navy, in ye yeare of our Lorde 1588; who departed this life att Haling Howse the 14 daye of December, in ye yeare of our Lorde 1624, Ætatis sve 87."' As there is no monument at Reigate I should think it probable that the remains are here; the inscription to his memory at Westminster."

There have been heavy gales at Plymouth, and on Sunday the Crystal Palace, a Hastings mackerel-boat, foundered on making the harbour, and the eight hands perished. The Athens, which embarked the Cape mails on Thursday week, was detained till Saturday in consequence of the weather. The Harmony, of Harrington, was wrecked off that port on Thursday week. All hands perished.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The present leader of the Opposition, with that happiness of phraseology which sometimes seems like an inspiration, when Lord J. Russell was in the Cabinet without office, and was said to have scant personal accommodation in the public offices, characterised him as "a great man in a small room." A parody on this phrase may be applied to recent discussions in the House of Commons—there have been great debates in a small space of time. The adjective may be also applied to the state of the audiences, for never have great international questions been discussed in such scanty assemblages of members. When Mr. Gregory announced his intention of bringing forward the subject of the blockade of the Southern ports of America, every one knew that there would be on his part and that of other members, who may be designated the Cavaliers of the House, a decided demonstration on behalf of the Confederates. Nor was the expectation or the hope, as the case may be, disappointed. Mr. Gregory is essentially a gentleman, and, as his manners and demeanour are graceful and high bred, of course these qualities pervade his speeches in Parliament generally. Nor in this instance did he stray in any degree out of his characteristics as above described; but for good elegant abuse and genteel railing commend us to his assault on Mr. Seward, which, coming evidently direct from conviction, lost nothing of its sting by being uttered with a suavity which rather increased than diminished its intensity. As a whole the speech was well planned, and in two-thirds of its delivery effective; but towards the latter end it became too ambitious—it had evidently been written and committed to memory, not too faithfully, and was involved and enveloped in lengthy sentences, in the midst of which the speaker floundered. It was curious to note the sort of intuition by which the House as a body always treats the portions of addresses which are failures. Up to this time Mr. Gregory had an attentive, if not a sympathising, audience; but the moment he began to imp his flight into the regions of turgid declamation the loan of the ears of the House was withdrawn, and members began to converse one with another, and the hum which falls so vexedly on the tympanum of a neglected orator prevailed all through a peroration which only rumbled to its end instead of pealing and crashing to its climax.

If there be one thing more than another that the House of Commons likes, it is a practical speech from a member of the third or fourth rank. They will accept figures of speech and rhetorical display from a few acknowledged leaders, part of whose business it is to amuse, and, so to speak, to tickle; but when a sensible man talks that which he knows, and states facts fringed perhaps with figures, lightly laid on, they do not care if he speaks with the roughest accent, or deviates utterly from the mechanism of speaking. Such a position Mr. W. E. Forster occupied in the debate on the blockade. This gentleman has on several occasions since his entrance into Parliament last year gained the ear of the House by the qualities above indicated; and a sign of the consideration in which he is held may be gathered from the simple circumstance of his having been allowed to appropriate to himself a chief seat on the front bench below the gangway, a place which by prescription has hitherto been ceded to old members who have combined with their experience some Parliamentary specialty. Mr. Forster's speech was, on the whole, rugged and a little disjointed, and it was apparent that he had prepared himself for a much longer address; but owing to the intervention of Mr. Bentinck (who, seconding the motion, went on in a way to cut a considerable quantity of parliamentary ground from beneath his feet, a process of self-destruction which he has been industriously carrying on of late) the member for Bradford lost his opportunity of speaking to a full House before seven; and, with that natural discouragement which springs from few and listless hearers, he cut down his matter, and so, probably, spoiled the symmetry of his discourse. But the array of facts and the deductions from them was so perfect that Mr. Gregory's discomfiture was complete, and the debate practically at an end.

Indeed it languished in every sense of the term; and, except for the necessity of a declaration from the Government, the speech of Sir Roundell Palmer would have been a work of supererogation. It would have been a pity, though, that it should have been lost, for, apart from its spirit and tone, which were calculated to place the Government in the very best attitude on the question, it possessed intrinsic merits of the highest order. Sir R. Palmer, when he was formerly in Parliament, was noted for a rushing and even a noisy kind of eloquence, his speeches being modelled apparently on those of Mr. Gladstone,—when unattached; while in point of style he was rather mouthy than otherwise. A severe training in one of the dullest of the Courts of Chancery for several years has had its due effect on his manner of speaking, while his sense of official responsibility was painfully evident in the nervousness of his manner and the tremor of his voice almost through the whole of his speech. Although accustomed to speak for many consecutive hours without difficulty, on this occasion he was early obliged to have recourse to the refreshment of a glass of water, which, with a suggestiveness most ludicrous to the initiated, the Attorney-General went and fetched for him. Some hypercritical persons have urged that Sir Roundell refined too much, and frittered away the question of international law; but it would be difficult for any one to show that he actually misstated it. Altogether he made a display which justified the Government in trusting their part in the debate to his care. It may have been that he and Mr. Forster had annihilated the arguments, few and far between, on the other side; or it may have been that it was felt that the subject-matter was out of date; but, what is certain, the discussion died of exhaustion by eleven o'clock.

Then, too, there was the important subject of international maritime law, which the present state of the world renders important enough. Mr. Horsfall brought it on, about nine o'clock, in the dullest and most yawning of Houses, and though it was known that Mr. Cobden meant to speak, with all the weight of long preparation, nobody seemed to think it worth while to stay to listen. In truth, the state of things was so discouraging that Mr. Cobden, after waiting till a comparatively late hour, saw that his pearls would be thrown away that night, and so trusted to a five o'clock audience next Monday by moving the adjournment of the debate. It is to be observed that Sir George Lewis, probably stung by criticism, which has been so universal that it must have reached him, on his exhibition on moving the Army Estimates, flung himself into this debate with an animation and friskiness which reminded one of a fable in Æsop in which a lapdog and another animal to which we will not more particularly allude figured, and was really as unconsciously comic and as candid in his philosophic descriptions of government as an engine for plundering the people as he was in that ostentatious declaration of economy in the Army Estimates which consisted in a statement that the pay of the private soldier had been cut down three or four pounds a year.

Lord Hotham is a sensible man and an experienced member of Parliament, and he probably expressed the prevailing sentiment of the House when he suggested that all the financial part of the business of the Session should be disposed of before Easter, and that members should be allowed to indulge that propensity to play which seems to have got hold of them. In vain does Mr. Bernal Osborne make really good jokes, or Mr. Haliburton "poke his sly fun," or Mr. Whalley present himself as a patient butt, or Mr. William Cowper try to stimulate the House by his opposition-engendering measures—nothing will turn aside the current of do-nothingness which has set in, and which sweeps away even the pet discussions and Conservative demonstrations on Wednesdays. If there is not a dissolution soon the present Parliament will dissolve itself, so far as its doing any work is concerned.

The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company have presented a handsome telescope and £100 to Captain Williams, of the Imogene, as a mark of their approval of his conduct in rescuing, in July last, the distressed crew of the brigantine Recompense, together with the widow of the captain of the brigantine, who had been washed overboard and drowned. Captain Williams is well known for his humanity and bravery, and had previously been presented for a similar act with a gold chronometer by the President of the United States.

The Spartan screw-steamer, laden with Government stores for Halifax, has been abandoned in the Atlantic. Captain Hand, of the 63rd Regiment, with his wife and child, who were passengers on board, were drowned in their cabin. The mate and two men were washed overboard. The captain and rest of the crew took to their boats, and after tossing about for some time were picked up and taken to Havre.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Transfer of Real Estate Bill and the Exchequer Bills Bill were read a second time.

The American Blockade.—Lord Strathnaden raised a discussion on the blockade of the Confederate States of America, and was supported in his views of sympathy with the South by Lord Abinger.—Lord Russell replied in defence of the policy of the Government, repeating the arguments with which Sir Roundell Palmer combated the position taken up by Mr. Gregory in the House of Commons on Friday night. The Government of France, he said, had made no representation to her Majesty's Ministers with respect to the alleged inefficiency of the blockade, and he announced it was the firm determination of the English Government to maintain the strictest neutrality between the two contending sections of the Republic.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Sanguinary Proclamation in Southern Italy.—Mr. Disraeli asked her Majesty's Government whether they had received from Sir James Hudson a copy of a barbarous proclamation issued in one of the districts of Calabria by Major Furnel—a proclamation which authorised the shooting of brigands and of all who gave them shelter, and ordered that all cabins in the district should be burned?—Lord Palmerston, in reply, stated that he had received no information on the subject, but he would immediately telegraph to the British Minister at Turin. He concurred in Mr. Disraeli's severe condemnation of the proclamation, and expressed the hope that, as in the case of the other document, it would be immediately revoked by superior authority.

Mexico.—In reply to several questions from Mr. Haliburton, Mr. Layard entered into a general defence of the policy of the Government with respect to Mexico. He stated that according to the latest accounts Juarez had shown some disposition to treat with the Allies, and he therefore hoped that extreme measures might be unnecessary. He added that Admiral Milne had received instructions to look out for the ships reported to be fitting out at New York for service as Mexican privateers.

Army Estimates.—The House went into Committee of Supply, and the remaining estimates for the Army, with one exception, were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

Law of Lunacy.—On the second reading of the Lunacy Regulation Bill a discussion, originated by Lord Chelmsford, took place, in which the details of the measure were criticised by the Earl of Derby, Lord Cranworth, and Lord St. Leonards, and defended by the Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Shaftesbury; after which the bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday.

A new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for Wycombe, in the room of Sir G. Dashwood, deceased.

The report of the Committee on Supply was brought up and agreed to.

Public Money.—Lord R. Montagu brought forward his motion, "That, to strengthen the check upon the Government, a Committee be appointed, to be annually nominated, for the purpose of revising all estimates or accounts laid before Parliament." He dwelt at great length upon the enormous increase of the estimates, and cited numerous instances of votes being applied to other objects than those for which they were passed and of balances being expended according to the pleasure of the Treasury. He complained that the recommendations of Committees and the changes which inquiry had proved to be necessary had been shelved, and he called upon the House to vindicate its authority over the finances of the country.—In the debate which followed, Sir G. Bowyer and Mr. White supported the motion, which was opposed by Sir F. Baring, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Gladstone, and lost by a majority of 65.

Maritime Law.—Mr. Horsfall brought forward his motion, stating that the present state of international maritime law, as affecting the rights of belligerents and neutrals, is ill-defined and unsatisfactory, and calls for the early attention of her Majesty's Government. This resolution led to a long discussion; and ultimately, on the motion of Mr. Cobden, the debate was adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

The Marriages (Ireland) Bill and the Consolidated Fund (£18,000,000) Bill were read a second time.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister.—Rejection of the bill.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Marriages of Affinity Bill,

Mr. Hurt moved its rejection, urging that he was justified in doing so, looking to the small majority by which the second reading was carried.

Mr. Ball contended that Scripture not only permitted but suggested and recommended marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Mr. Monsell stated that in Ireland there was the strongest and most intense feeling against this bill. He strongly argued against and opposed it generally, but said that, in any case, he should do his best to have Ireland excluded from its operation.

Sir W. Jolliffe and Mr. Gregson supported the bill.

On a division the amendment was carried by 143 to 116. The bill was therefore thrown out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

Their Lordships met for a short time. No business of any general importance was transacted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

New Member.—Major O'Reilly took the oaths and his seat for Longford. The hon. gentleman was introduced by The O'Conor Don and Major Gavin.

After disposing of some questions of no great moment, the House went into Committee of Supply on the remaining votes in the Army Estimates.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual ball of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers is fixed to take place, on the 5th of May, at Willis's Rooms.

The adjudication of bankruptcy in the case of Mr. Scott Russell, the eminent shipbuilder, has been annulled by the Lords Justices.

Near the Cloisters and the Round Church in the Temple a curious little crypt has just been exposed to view by the workmen in cutting a sewer through the courts.

The annual report of the Linendrapers' Institution has just appeared, showing income, £2384; expenditure, £2674; loss out of capital, £290, owing to the great increase of pecuniary aid awarded last year.

Alderman Sir Henry Muggeridge, cornfactor—a candidate for the mayoralty last year, it may be remembered—failed last week. He has resigned his aldermanic gown and his seat as director of the Bank of London.

The Duke of Cambridge will preside at the annual festival in support of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, to be held at Freemasons' Hall on the anniversary of the patron saint of Ireland. Viscount Palmerston, Earl Russell, and many supporters of this charity will attend.

The anniversary festival of the Asylum for British Orphans at Clapham-rise was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Earl Granville. The company numbered upwards of 200, of whom at least a third were ladies. Nearly £3000 was subscribed.

The first meeting of the Architectural Museum for the present session was held on Tuesday evening at South Kensington. Mr. A. Beresford Hope, who presided, paid an appropriate tribute to the memory of the late Prince Consort, who was patron of the museum. Prizes were presented to the successful students of the past year.

On Monday night Mr. G. F. Train delivered a lecture on his travelling experiences in many lands for the benefit of the Lambeth Pension Society. Mr. Train possesses dramatic and mimetic powers of a high order; and his lecture, delivered with great fervour, earnestness, and animation, was received with a running accompaniment of laughter and applause.

It is reported that the Lombard-street Post Office authorities have offered a sum variously stated at from £40,000 to £50,000 for the site of the beautiful Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, facing the Mansion House. This elegant structure will, therefore, if the parishioners consent thereto, be forthwith demolished. It will be the first church taken down under the Bishop of London's Act.

At Walworth, yesterday week, a house which was being taken down for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, gave way with a crash, burying three of the workmen, who were removed to the hospital in a precarious state.—At High Holborn, on Tuesday, a house occupied by Mr. Prew, a clothier, fell, without injury, however, to any one, the inmates, twenty in number, having had timely warning.

The births of 1016 boys and 1011 girls were registered last week in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1852-61 the average number (corrected) was 1032.—The London returns for last week show a high rate of mortality. In the last week of February the deaths were 1322; whilst last week they rose to 1505. The deaths of two nonagenarians are recorded—a man aged ninety-two years, and a widow aged ninety-six.

The annual general meeting of the Printers' Pension Society, which is for the relief of aged and infirm printers and their widows, was held on Monday. The last festival produced £298 16s.; and £842 10s. had been paid to the sixty-one pensioners on the list, being £27 10s. more than in 1860. The amount of funded property has been increased by the payment of £314 on account of life subscriptions, and now amounts to £1915 in Three per Cents, and £8722 paid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. The accounts of receipts and expenditure showed income (including a balance of £86 3s. 2d.), £1484; expenditure, £1501, leaving a balance due to the treasurer of £17.—The Right Hon. Lord Stanley has consented to preside at the society's anniversary dinner on Wednesday, April 30.

THE WEATHER

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	WIND: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours Read at 10 A.M.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles	
March	5	29·807	36·7	26·6	·70	7	22·8	42·1	S.	485	·000
	6	29·522	49·5	47·3	·93	10	36·1	54·4	WSW. SSW.	523	·112
	7	29·427	50·9	46·4	·86	7	47·9	56·0	SW. SSW.	614	·098
	8	29·534	52·6	47·1	·83	5	47·7	58·9	ENE. SE.	408	·010
	9	..	..	..	..	..	44·7	50·3	..	560	·020
	10	29·946	47·5	42·8	·85	8	41·4	53·4	WSW. SSW.	148	·151
	11	29·762	49·5	47·6	·94	10	41·7	51·5	SSW. SW.	276	·250

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·920	29·518	29·403	29·656	29·491	29·915	29·830
Temperature of Air	39·5°	54·0°	53·5°	51·5°	49·2°	47·5°	47·5°
Temperature of Evaporation	34·3°	51·8°	50·5°	49·3°	45·7°	45·6°	46·7°
Direction of Wind	S.	WSW.	SW.	ENE.	S.	W.	SSW.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

AT Liverpool the French party were in their wonted force, winning the Cup with Arcadia, and running (thanks to the ancient Cosmopolite) a dead heat for the Sefton Handicap. Only thirteen went for the steeplechase, and the two French horses O'Connell and Thomastown both came to grief. The former made a fearful somersault at the fence before the brook (where Willoughby also fell), and severely injured his jockey, the eldest son of the late Denny Wynne. Thomastown, who carried an immense amount of Irish money, jumped into the grip at the second fence, and would not leave it again. Xanthus pulled as hard as ever, and finished in his favourite fourth place. Playman, once the chosen hack and hunter of Edwin James, Q.C., had not pace for the business; and if Harry had not been obliged to return and go round a post after coming into the course the second time he would have been very near winning. A more scattered field was never seen, and, after the first mile, only Huntsman, Bridegroom, Romeo, Xanthus, and Harry were left in the race, and in this order they finished, the "French horse," as he is called, winning by two lengths quite easily. He was bred by Mr. Lambert, a son-in-law of the Marquis Conyngham, and was once the property of Captain Towneley. He is by Tapsley, and well deserves his honours, as he has only run twice here before, in 1860-1, and been second both times to Anatis and Jealousy. Lamplugh was exceedingly confident, and took £600 to £100 on Monday, each party posting £10 at the time as a forfeit in case either of them did not post the money next morning. Anatis started, but she has got slow, and was never in the front rank; and *Jealousy*, Duhallow, and Brunette were scratched. The Poet, who carried the lowest weight (8st. 12lb.), was last all the way, and the winner was the top weight, 11st. A duller Grand National has never been seen at Aintree. Some of the ploughed fields were very heavy, but the pace was pretty good.

The principal two-year-old race at Nottingham was won by Lord Stamford's 510-guinea Livingstone, by Fandango, a handsome colt, but said to be a roarer and curby; and at Derby, Don't Come Late scored a race for Ellington. Mr. Cookson has now lost a half-brother to Fandanguero, which died from the effects of the railway accident last year. From America we have good accounts of Cruiser, who has "run out in an open lot all winter." His owner is at present giving expositions of horse-taming in Cuba.

Coventry Meeting is fixed for Monday, and Warwick Spring for the three following days. Cosmopolite, 9st. 4lb., and The Lawyer, 8st. 5lb., head the weights for the Great Warwickshire Handicap; and Huntsman, 11st. 8lb. (not reckoning the penalty), for the Great Steeplechase. The raising weight in all steeplechases ought to be at least 12st.; but the rage for low-weighting becomes worse and worse, and the handicappers, Mr. Topham especially, seem to pander to it.

The celebrated jockey, Tom Aldcroft, had a heavy fall from a pony at Middleham on Tuesday, and injured his head so severely that his friends at Liverpool had but little hope of his life.

Swallow, the winner of the Ladies' Challenge Cup at Ashdown, does not weigh more than 45lb. She is the only one of the litter that ever appeared in public. "Stonehenge" says of her, "Her pace is above the average, but is not by any means first class, and her powers of working her hare—especially in getting away from her turns—are very great." With the exception of the All England Cup at Southport, in 1857, when 172 dogs went, the recent Cup at Ashdown is the largest ever run for. Sixteen dogs, with Ingomar and Border Union amongst them, were left in for the Brampton Cup, as the wild weather would not permit of running off more than the first ties. The meetings for next week are the Amicable Club (Hampton), on Monday; the Tredegar Park Club and the Worcester Club (Croome), on Wednesday and Thursday; the White Horse Club (Wantage), on Thursday and Friday; and Spiddal (co. Meath), on Friday.

LIVERPOOL SPRING RACES.—TUESDAY.

Hurdle Race.—Northern Light, 1. Nosegay, 2.
Trial Stakes.—Cosmopolite walked over.
Wynnstay Cup.—Rara Avis, 1. Jacob, 2.
Tyro Stakes.—Figtree f., 1. Blythfield, 2.
Liverpool Spring Cup.—Arcadia, 1. Costa, 2.
All-aged Selling Stakes.—Abbess f., 1. Hetty, 2.
Aintree Plate.—Brilliant, 1. Abron, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap of 40 sovs.—Abron, 1. Miss Julia, 2.
Sefton Handicap.—Cosmopolite walked over.
All-aged Selling Stakes.—The Abbess, 1. Vanilla c., 2.
Grand National Steeplechase.—Huntsman, 1. Bridegroom, 2.

Major-General H. D. Townsend is gazetted to the colonelcy of the 25th Regiment.

Fresh disturbances have broken out in Gambodia. The Siamese Government have sent a naval and military force against the insurgents.

The Paris *Moniteur*, a few days ago, appended to its foreign correspondence the following note :—"We must again repeat, once for all, that the correspondence of this journal is derived from private sources, and does not possess any official character."

Dublin and Belfast both propose to erect local memorials of the Prince Consort. As regards the former place, the Queen has expressed herself, in a letter from General Grey to the Lord Mayor, in reply to one from his Lordship, in favour of the project.

The manager of the Great Western of Canada Railway reports that the product of the oil-wells is used for all the signal-lights along the line, in consequence of its brilliancy and cheapness, and that arrangements are in progress to introduce it at all the stations.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have now before them applications for the alteration of the names of upwards of 4000 streets, roads, terraces, &c., in the metropolis, and yesterday week the board decided upon the following alterations being made :—"Fulham-road :" The whole line of the public thoroughfare from the Bell and Horns public-house, Brompton-road, to Stamford-bridge, to be so called, and the names of twenty-one subsidiary places to be abolished. "Gray's-inn-lane" and "Gray's-inn-road :" The application to name the whole line of thoroughfare from Holborn to King's-cross, Gray's-inn-road, could not be complied with, as there are no thoroughfares of the same name; but the board have ordered the names of thirteen subsidiary places to be abolished, and the whole line of thoroughfare to be called Gray's-inn-lane and Gray's-inn-road. "Albany-road," Camberwell: The whole line of thoroughfare to be so called, and the names of fourteen subsidiary places abolished. In the above and numerous other instances the houses are ordered to be numbered alternately—the odd numbers on one side, the even on the other.

The result of the competitive trial of small-bore rifles held at the Government ranges, Woolwich, from February 26 to March 4 (inclusive), 1862, has been published by the National Rifle Association. Twenty shots in all were fired at each range of 500 and 1000 yards. At the first distance the mean radial deviation was, for Whitworth, ·53; Rigby, ·70; Henry, ·82; Turner, ·97; and Terry, 1·90; the mean radial deviation of all the rifles fired at this distance being ·97. At the second distance the mean radial deviation was, for Whitworth, 2·35; Turner, 2·52; Henry, 3·07; Rigby, 4·79; and Terry, 4·92; the mean radial deviation of all the rifles fired at this distance being 3·53. The competitors placed in order of merit according to their mean figure at both distances stand thus :—"Whitworth, 2·88; Turner, 3·49; Henry, 3·89; Rigby, 5·49; and Terry, 6·82. Mr. Ingram retired from the contest. [Some Illustrations in connection with this contest appeared in our last Number.]

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE recent heavy importations of bullion from various quarters—about £1,500,000 having arrived during the past fortnight—and the present comparative inactivity in the demand for gold on Continental account, consequent upon a steady upward movement in the French rates of exchange, have produced some firmness in the market for home securities. In prices, however, as the actual purchases of stock for money have not increased to any extent, no change of importance has taken place. As the forthcoming half-yearly dividend will be only 4½ per cent, Bank Stock has been heavy, at depressed quotations; but the Unfunded Debt has continued very firm.

The Money Market is still heavily supplied with surplus capital, and the demand for accommodation is by no means active. In Lombard-street the best commercial bills are done as follows :—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Thirty days' bills	2½ to 2¾	Four months' bills......	2¾ to 3¼
Sixty days' bills	2½ to —	Six months' bills........	3 to 4
Three months' bills	2½ to 2¾		

In the Stock Exchange money has been in somewhat improved request, at from 1½ to 2 per cent.

New York letters state that the exchange on London was 114, and that the premium on gold had fallen to 3 per cent. The former is, therefore, nominally 111, a figure which is likely to induce heavy bullion exports. The last two steamers brough £114,000 in gold.

There was a fair business doing in English and Indian securities on Monday, and prices, generally, were well supported :—Consols, for Money, realised 93¾ ⅞; ditto, for Account, 93⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92¾ ⅞; India Five per Cents, 107 to ¼; ditto Bonds, 27s. to 30s.; Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 22s. prem.; Bank Stock marked 237 to 239; India Stock, 223 to 225; and Rupee Paper, 102¼ ⅜, and 107¼ to 108. A slight fall took place in the quotations on the following day, with an inactive market :—Consols left off at 93⅝ ¾ for Money, and 93¾ ⅞ for the 10th of April; Bank Stock fell to 235 and 237; Reduced and New Three per Cents closed at 92½ ¾; India Stock, 223 to 225; India Five per Cents, 107 to ¼; Rupee Paper, 102¼ ⅜ and 107¼ to 108; India Bonds, 27s. to 30s.; and Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 22s. prem. Very few fluctuations took place in prices on Wednesday :—Consols were done at 93⅝ ¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92½ ¾; India Stock, 223 to 225; India Five per Cents, 107 to ¼; Rupee Paper, 102¼ ⅜ and 107¼ to 108; India Bonds, 27s. to 30s.; and Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 22s. On Thursday the market was firm :—Consols for Money marked 93¾ to ⅞; for the Account, 93⅞ to ⅞; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 92¾ to ⅞; and Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 22s. prem.

There has been less activity in the market for Foreign Bonds, and, in some instances, prices have had a drooping tendency. The changes in the quotations, however, compared with last week, have not been important. The scrip of the Imperial Moorish Loan has been done at 5½ prem., and that of the Italian Railway Loan at 1¾ to 1¼ dis. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have realised 92½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 93; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 86½; Mexican Three per Cents, 24¼; Grenada ex over-due Coupons, 10; Grenada Land Warrants, 2; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99; Ditto, Uribarien, 95; Peruvian Three per Cents, 85; Portuguese Three per Cents, 46¼; Russian Five per Cents, 99; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94; Russian Three per Cents, 62¼; Sardinian Five per Cents, 82; Spanish Three per Cents, 53¼; Ditto, Deferred, 43⅝; Ditto, Certificates, 7; Ditto, Passive, 19¾; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 85¼; Ditto, New, 71¼; Venezuela, 24½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64¾; Italian Five per Cents, 67½; and Swedish Four per Cents, 84⅝.

The market for Joint-stock Bank Shares has been tolerably active, and the currencies, generally, have been well supported. Agra and United Service have marked 89; Australasia, 68½; Bank of Egypt, 21⅝ ex div.; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 21⅝; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 19; London Chartered of Australia, 25; Ditto, New, 25; London and County, 39¼; London Joint Stock, 37½; London and South African, 10½; London and Westminster, 80½; Metropolitan and Provincial, 5; Ottoman, 21½; Provincial of Ireland, 85¼; Union of Australia, 46⅝; and Union of London, 23⅝.

Colonial Government Securities have been in moderate request :—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-82, have sold at 109½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 99¾; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 and upwards, 97½; New Zealand Six per Cents, 108¾; and Victoria Six per Cents, 107⅝.

The Miscellaneous Market has ruled inactive. Canada Land Shares have been done at 116; Crystal Palace, 35⅝; Ditto Six per Cent Perpetual Debentures, 106; English and Australian Copper, 2⅞ ex div.; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3⅞; National Discount, 5½; Netherlands Land, Eight per Cent, Preference, ⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 68; Oriental Gas, 1⅜; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 18⅞ ex div.; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 2⅞; South Australian Land, 24; Van Diemen's Land, 9⅝; Ocean Marine, 7½ to 8 prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 1 3-16 to 1 15-16 prem., ex int.; Universal Marine, 3 to 2⅞ dis.; London and Provincial Marine, ½ dis. to ½ prem.; Mercantile Fire, ½ to 1 prem.; Commercial Union, ½ dis to par; London Indiarubber Company, ¼ to ½ prem.; and Westminster Brewery, ¼ to ½ prem.

Although the dealers have been occupied in the settlement of the half-monthly account, the Railway Share Market may be considered steady, at mostly full to advanced quotations. The following are Thursday's official closing prices :—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Great Western, 73½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108¼; London and North-Western, 94⅞; London and South-Western, 101⅞; Midland, 128⅝; North and South-Western Junction, 11; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 49; South-Eastern, 87½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 139; North Eastern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Lancaster and Carlisle, 199½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 84; Midland—Bradford, 95; Nottingham and Grantham Railway and Canal, 93⅝.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 72; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 101; Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich, 82½; Cape Town and Dock, 18⅝; Eastern Bengal, 100¾; East Indian, 102½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 27½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 78; Ditto, Seven per Cent Debentures, 1867, 44; Ditto, 1872, 43¾; Great Indian Peninsula, 101½; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Ditto, Six per Cent Bonds, payable 1873, 101⅝; Ditto, 1877, 96; Madras Five per Cents, 100⅝; Scinde, 103; Ditto, Indus Steam Flotilla, 99.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 17½; Namur and Liège, Guaranteed Six per Cent, 20⅝.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending March 12 shows the following results, when compared with the previous week :—

A decrease of circulation of ..	£334,430	A decrease of other securities of ..	£104,346
An increase of public deposits of ..	772,694	An increase of bullion of ..	354,231
An increase of other deposits of ..	26,211	An increase of rest of ..	3,162
A decrease of Government Securities of ..	1300	An increase of reserve of ..	676,476

The total circulation is £20,662,816. Public deposits amount to £7,527,911, and private deposits to £13,763,718. Securities are £29,596,795, and the stock of bullion is £16,027,111.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, March 10.—The supply of English wheat here to-day was only moderate, yet sales progressed slowly, at about last week's quotations. Fine foreign wheat realised previous rates, but inferior samples were very dull. The barley trade was in a sluggish state. However, no change took place in prices. Malt—the show of which was by no means extensive—moved off heavily, on former terms. Although the supply of oats was small, the oat trade was very inactive, at barely the recent decline in value. Beans and peas were very dull, and rather lower to purchase. In flour the transactions were limited, and American parcels were offered on somewhat easier terms.

March 12.—Fine wheat, barley, and oats were taken to a fair extent, at full prices; otherwise the demand was in a sluggish state, at barely Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 57s. to 61s.; ditto, white, 58s. to 65s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 57s. to 62s.; rye, 38s. to 40s.; grinding barley, 29s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 34s.; malting ditto, 32s. to 39s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 62s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 58s.; Kingston and Ware, 62s. to 64s.; Chevalier, 67s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s. to 26s.; potato ditto, 24s. to 27s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 19s. to 24s.; tick beans, 33s. to 37s.; grey peas, 35s. to 36s.; maple, 39s. to 41s.; white, 36s. to 39s.; boilers, 40s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s. to 54s.; town households, 42s. to 45s.; country marks, 38s. to 41s. per 280lb.; American, 29s. to 32s. per barrel.

Seeds.—The seed trade still continues very inactive. However, compared with last week, no change has taken place in prices.

Linseed, English, crushing, 58s. to 60s.; Calcutta, 50s. to 60s.; hempseed, 51s. to 58s. per quarter; coriander, 16s. to 18s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s. to 14s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s. per cwt.; tares, 8s. to 9s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 60s. to 62s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 40s. to 60s. per quarter; red clover seed, 44s. to 72s.; white ditto, 56s. to 76s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 8d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 58s. 9d.; barley, 35s. 9d.; oats, 22s. 1d.; rye, 34s. 6d.; beans, 39s. 7d.; peas, 39s. 9d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 59s. 9d.; barley, 36s. 9d.; oats, 22s. 1d.; rye, 37s.; beans, 39s. 10d.; peas, 39s. 10d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 74,790; barley, 55,777; oats, 21,738; rye, 35; beans, 6346; peas, 1398 quarters.

Tea.—There is a fair amount of business doing in this article at previous currencies.

Sugar.—Good and fine raw qualities have changed hands to a fair extent, at full prices; but other kinds have met a dull inquiry. Mauritius has sold at 29s. 6d. to 44s. 6d.; native brown Madras, 30s. 6d. to 31s.; white Benares, 41s. to 42s.; Trinidad, 25s. to 36s. 6d.; Grenada, 33s. 6d. to 37s.; and Demerara, 36s. 6d. to 42s. per cwt. Refined goods are in request, at 49s. 6d. per cwt for common brown lumps.

Coffee.—Most kinds are in steady, though not to say active, request, at about stationary prices.

Rice.—There is no business of importance doing in this market. Importers, however, are tolerably firm.

Provisions.—Irish butter moves off slowly, at irregular quotations. Fine foreign has declined to 132s. per cwt. English is very inactive. Bacon, hams, lard, and cheese, are a dull inquiry.

Tallow.—Prices are fairly supported, but the demand is much restricted. P.Y.C., on the spot, 46s. 3d., and for delivery during the last three months, 46s. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil is firm, at 36s. per cwt. Rape is worth £46 10s. to £48 10s.; olive, £51 10s. to £57; cocoanut, £49 to £50; and fine palm, £42 to £43. American turpentine may be quoted at 64s., and French 61s., per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a moderate demand for rum at about previous rates. Proof Leewards, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; proof East India, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per gallon. Brandy is selling at from 3s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; English ditto, 3s. to 3s. 3d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 to £4 15s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £5 17s.; and straw, £1 8s to £1 16s. per load. A slow trade.

Coals.—Best house coals, 16s. to 17s.; seconds, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; Hartley's, 13s. to 13s. 9d.; and manufacturers', 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—The demand for most kinds has fallen off, and prices are a shade lower Mid and East Kent pockets, 140s. to 190s.; Weald of Kent, 130s. to 150s.; and Sussex, 120s. to 140s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales are going off steadily, at full quotations. Privately, very little is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies are on the increase, and the demand is heavy, at from 60s. to 150s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, March 13).—Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with beasts; nevertheless, all breeds met a dull inquiry, at Monday's decline in the quotations. The general top figure was 4s. 4d. per 8lb. Sheep, the show of which was limited, changed hands slowly, at late rates. The best Downs, in the wool, realised 5s. 4d.; out of the wool, 4s. 8d. per 8lb. There was a fair demand for lambs, at from 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d. per 8lb.; about 150 came to hand from the Isle of Wight. No change took place in the value of calves, but the veal trade was somewhat heavy. Pigs and milch cows were very dull, at barely stationary prices. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 4d; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 21s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 29s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 930; cows, 130; sheep, 3090; calves, 150; pigs, 312. Foreign: Beasts, 120; sheep, 300; calves, 26.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are seasonably good, and the demand rules inactive, as follows :—Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; per 8lb by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

BANKRUPTS.

A. D. WATKINS, Leather-lane, coffee-house keeper.—T. SANDERSON, Oxford-street crinoline skirt manufacturer.—J. FLAWN, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, boot and shoe manufacturer.—JANE GEDDES, Albion-place, Hyde Park, baker.—W. A. PAYNE, Trafalgar-terrace, Downham-road, Hackney, teacher of singing.—C. G. M. HOMFREY, Strand, gentleman.—T. DREWEATT the younger, Havant, Hants, miller.—R. BRADLEY, Union-road, Southwark.—G. CHART, Brockham-green, Surrey, licensed victualler.—W. SYER, Chelsworth, Suffolk, builder.—W. ABBOTT, Cambridge-street, Pimlico.—S. WARD, Chertsey, Surrey, baker.—W. COFFEE, Marshall-street, Golden-square, cabinetmaker.—E. HAYTER, Kintbury, Berks, farmer.—G. BAILEY, New Charlton, Kent, grocer.—G. BRISTOW, Eagle-street, Red Lion-square, coffee-house keeper.—W. J. HILLS, Tottenham High Cross, Middlesex, shoemaker.—A. HARRIS, Trafalgar-place, Hackney-road, licensed victualler.—R. KENNEDY, Queen's-road, Chelsea, yeoman of her Majesty's body guard.—R. CRICK, Albion-street, Rotherhithe, shipowner.—W. J. THOMPSON, Cambridge-terrace, Islington, milliner.—J. LIGHTBOURN, Coventry, watch manufacturer.—W. SMITH, Leominster, Herefordshire, builder.—F. ROBBINS the younger, Birmingham, miller.—J. BECKLEY, Brockmoor, Staffordshire, grocer.—T. DOORBAR, Bradley-green, Staffordshire, wheelwright.—T. W. THORPE and J. GRANT, Boston, brewers.—W. BUTLER, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.—T. HOUGHTON, Hartley-row, Southampton, grocer.—W. CURTIS, Oundle, Northamptonshire, innkeeper.—H. BISHOP, Haslemere, Surrey, surgeon.—J. R. TOWNSHEND, Bath-street, Tabernacle-square, mattress maker.—G. F. DIETZ, Turk-street, Bethnal-green, baker.—W. HAYNES, Drury-lane, cheesemonger.—S. H. RODMAN the younger, Vauxhall-bridge-road, iron dealer.—A. H. JONES, Ponsford-terrace, Kentish-town, tea dealer.—J. J. LAWRENCE, Willow-walk, Bermondsey.—S. MAJOR, Sheffield, broker.—J. H. BENNETT, Sheffield, surgeon.—G. SINCLAIR, Boston, painter.—W. SMITH, Nottingham, joiner and builder.—J. POWELL, Llanyre, Radnorshire, draper and grocer.—C. B. MARSHALL, Newport, Monmouthshire, colliery proprietor.—H. SNOOK, Clifton, lodging-house keeper.—W. FEAR the younger and J. PARSONS, Bristol, timber dealers.—HARRIETT TURNER, Lyng, Somersetshire, gentlewoman.—SARAH STONALL, Aston, Birmingham, retailer of beer.—R. GRIFFITHS, Birmingham, gunmaker and stock dealer.—W. BARR, Coventry, draughtsman.—H. FAULKNER, Bretby, Derbyshire, farmer.—G. BROWN, Reading, poulterer.—J. YEO, Plymouth, rope manufacturer.—W. E. SMEATHERS, Liverpool, boot and shoe dealer.—T. VERNON, Ashton, Lancashire, publican.—J. SEWELL, Higher Bebbington, Cheshire, butcher.—F. G. FRASER, Wrexham, Denbighshire, watchmaker.—W. HALLAM, Liverpool, provision broker.—J. BOOTH, Bury, tailor and clothier.—C. BROCKBANK, Ulverston, Lancashire, stonemason.—T. H. ARMSTRONG, Manchester, lead merchant.—W. and T. ALLEN, Ovington, Northumberland, builders and contractors.—J. HARCOURT, Birmingham, brassfounder.—T. MILLNER, Handsworth, Staffordshire, cabinet maker.—J. CORNABY, Aylesbury, publican.—T. ROULSTON, Nottingham, basket and brush manufacturer.—J. LEAVESLEY and J. ELNER, Nottingham, sawyers and timber dealers.—R. S. BIRD, Fort Cumberland, Portsmouth, cook and confectioner.—J. ROGERS, Aldershott, innkeeper.—R. BUTLER, Frith-common, Worcestershire, publican.—Z. SPITTLE, Netherton, Worcestershire, calciner.—W. WELLINGTON, Upton Hellions, Devonshire, clerk.—SELINA BAILEY, Hitchin, hat manufacturer.—J. BREARLY, Stourbridge, retailer of butter, cheese, and bacon.—F. THORLEY, Normanby-by-Spittal, Lincolnshire, schoolmaster.—J. BROWN, Chelmsford, tailor.—G. HUMPHRIS, Eydon, Northamptonshire, blacksmith.—S. STEVENS, Hetherleigh, Devonshire, tailor.—H. BRICE, Portsea, carpenter in the Royal Navy.—J. MONKMAN, Leeds, plasterer.—J. BEARMAN, Braintree, innkeeper and fishmonger.—S. COCKSEDGE, Bocking, Essex, cooper.—J. FRANKS, Swansea, grocer, butcher, and general dealer.—ELIZABETH DAVIES, Swansea, licensed victualler.—A. WALL, Cardiff, surgeon.—J. BENTLEY, Halifax, shopkeeper.—J. BENTLEY, Halifax, shopkeeper.—J. HORSFALL, Halifax, cabinetmaker.—G. TYSON, Ashton-under-Lyne, grocer and beer seller.—A. J. CROFT, Hulme, Manchester.—R. TATTERSALL, Salford, butcher.—J. F. MILNER, Kingston-upon-Hull, medical student.—J. J. COVERDALE, Kingston-upon-Hull, wood carver and pianoforte tuner.—G. C. GEE, Kingston-upon-Hull, pianoforte maker.—H. LAMPORT, Sheffield, publican and plumber and glazier.—S. TYAS, Sheffield, pocket-blade grinder and beerhouse keeper.—D. HEMPSELL, Sheffield, baker.—E. LAYTON, Sheffield, boot and shoe maker.—J. CONEY, Birmingham, coal and sand dealer.—J. LEYLAND and J. MONKS, Warrington, builders.—W. BROUGHTON, Litchurch, Derbyshire, beerhouse keeper.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

BANKRUPTS.

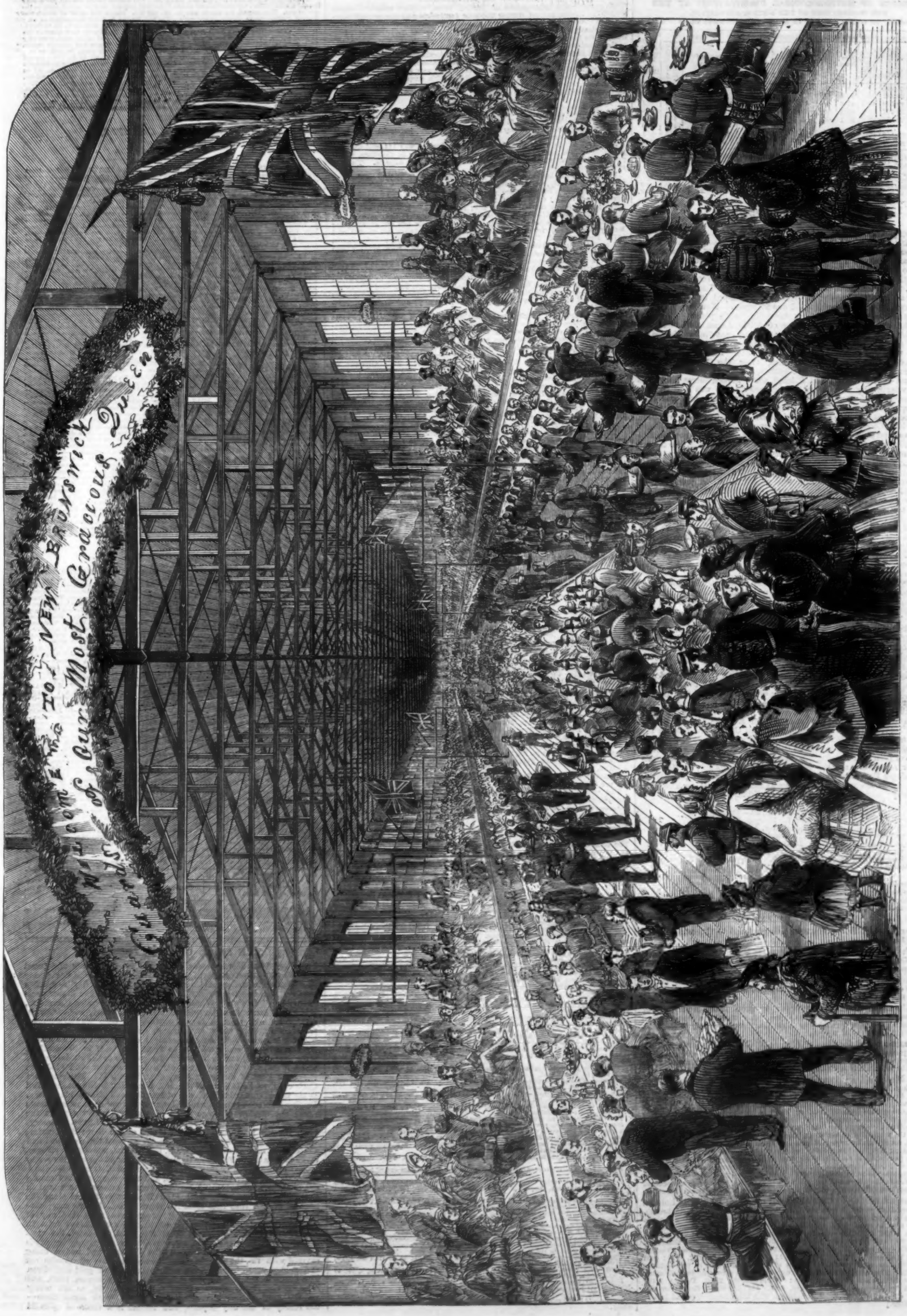
T. DREWEATT, jun., Havant and Southsea, Hants, miller.—J. WALKER, Rushden, Northamptonshire, corndealer.—W. GARDNER, Northampton, licensed victualler.—J. GREEN, Bermondsey New-road, bootmaker.—G. T. MILLIN, Oxford, tailor.—R. GOODEY, Pearson-street, Kingsland-road, foreman to a baker.—E. LANGLEY, North-row, Grosvenor-square, wood carver.—A. B. CHAMP, Ipswich, Suffolk, and University-street, Tottenham-court-road, attorney.—R. TEEK, Bloomfield-street, City, livery commission-stable keeper.—E. JONES, Blackfriars-road, machinist.—H. SUKERLADEN, North-buildings, Finsbury, dealer in jewellery.—H. HABGOOD and H. J. EATON, Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, builders.—F. H. WARE, Downham-road, De Beauvoir Town, tailor.—E. S. WAND, Whetstone, journeyman baker.—A. CORBETT, Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road, bootmaker.—W. WEBBER, Tunbridge Wells, surgeon.—R. C. SADGROVE, Brighton, and Wells-street, City, milliner.—R. OSGOOD, Shaftesbury-terrace, Mile End, transporting pilot.—G. R. GRANT, Mark-cross, Sussex, tanner.—ELIZABETH MARY KITCHENER PALLETT, Woodford, Essex, schoolmistress.—S. BUGG, Bromley, Middlesex, carman.—J. CHAYNEY, Lenham, Kent, farmer.—A. L. LERICHE, Coleman-street, City, and Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, commission agent.—F. J. WHIFFEN, Deptford, and St. Mary Axe, commission agent.—E. BELL, Chelsea.—D. DEWING, Higham, Norfolk.—J. MORRIS, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.—G. J. SANDFORD, Great Chapel-street, Westminster, linen-draper.—H. C. JONES, Woolwich, engineer in her Majesty's Navy.—Sir W. HANHAM, Bart., Surbiton, Surrey.—J. WELLS, Reading, Berks, carpenter.—SARAH and FANNY JENNER, Hammersmith, boardingschool-keepers.—P. STEWART, Bradshaw-street, Old Kent-road, superannuated War Office clerk.—E. LITTLEJOHNS, Devonshire-street, Bloomsbury, builder.—W. J. TURNER, Wellesley-street, Stepney, lighterman.—J. JOHNSON, Cubbington, Warwickshire.—J. MATTHEWS, Birmingham, dealer in fancy wares.—W. P. SPENCER, Wolverhampton, grocer.—R. SMITH, Dudley, Worcestershire, licensed victualler.—J. S. HIGGS, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, publican.—C. CHAMBERS, Billinghay, Lincolnshire, grocer.—R. SWITHENBANK, Bradford, innkeeper.—J. ETCHES, Dronfield, Derbyshire, grocer.—B. WILKINSON, Leppington, Yorkshire, farm manager.—W. GILBERTHORPE, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, confectioner.—T. O. DOBSON, Liverpool, soap manufacturer.—W. HASSALL, Tarporley, Cheshire, grocer.—G. R. JACKSON and T. R. EDWARDS, jun., Liverpool, shipbrokers.—S. and E. F. SHELLEY, Hollinwood, Lancashire, power-loom cloth manufacturers.—R. WHITEHEAD, Bacup, Lancashire, plumber.—J. PRINGLE, Sheepwash, Northumberland, timber merchant.—T. S. SMITH, Northampton, earthenware dealer.—J. DREWERY, Little Bytham, Lincolnshire, grocer.—G. D. HANDY, Sunderland, carver.—J. WILLBOURN, Brimington, Derbyshire, joiner.—W. F. SUTTIE, Bishopwearmouth, retailer of ale.—J. FOLEY, Bolton, provision dealer.—ELIZABETH COPPER, Manthorpe-cum-Little-Gonerby, Lincolnshire, calf jobber.—J. COULDREY, Exford, beer retailer.—J. ROCPELL, Kidsgrove, Staffordshire, grocer.—HANNAH PRATES, Abergavenny, innkeeper.—H. S. SPINK, Boyton, Suffolk, wheelwright.—J. ADAMS, Ringwood, Hants, watchmaker.—J. MORGAN, Willenhall, Staffordshire, lockmaker.—F. W. BOUCHER, Bilston, Staffordshire, tobacconist.—W. WEBB, Wolverhampton, accountant.—G. SPENCER, Bilston, Staffordshire, manager for an ironmaster.—I. HOWARD, Wolverhampton, cinder dealer.—M. DAWE, Chardstock, Dorsetshire, miller.—W. FARTHING, Framlington, Suffolk, manager for a corn merchant.—C. CONSTABLE, Sheepshead, Leicestershire, bag hosier.—T. SMITH, Birkenhead, fishmonger.—W. MITCHELL, Tonbridge, Kent, licensed victualler.—J. R. BRAMLEY, Felley, Notts, farmer.—W. RAWSON, Ripley, Derbyshire, plumber.—J. RICHARDS, New Radford, Notts, lace commission agent.—E. OSBORN, Ramsgate, carpenter.—J. T. HARVEY, Whitstable, Kent, master mariner.—T. FILMER, Debtling, Kent, farm labourer.—D. CLARK, Maidstone, poulterer.—R. CORBETT, Tipton, Staffordshire, provision dealer.—W. JOHNS, Worcester, bootmaker.—H. SKELTON, Southsea, Hants, baker.—E. L. ADEY, Camden-terrace West, Camden-town, chemist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. and T. WHITE, Glasgow, grocers.—W. CUNNINGHAM, Glasgow, upholstery furnisher.—J. PATERSON, Glasgow, clothier.—J. M. REID, Dundee, draper.—P. BAILLIE, Inverness, grocer.—J. GREENAN, Ayr, china merchant.—J. LOW, Nether Comisty, Aberdeenshire, farmer.—W., J., and T. MARCHBANK, Perth, hosiers.

THE FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.

THE Cascade of Montmorency is one of the great points of interest visited by all travellers staying at Quebec. The River Montmorency rises high up in the mountain region of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory, among those beautiful blue hills seen from the higher parts of the city of Quebec. When looking in a north-westerly direction, it is a dark brown or amber coloured river, swift, noisy, and turbulent, seeking its way through narrow ravines and deep woods, amongst fallen timber, huge rocks, and through cracks and clefts in the hills, where it is occasionally almost lost sight of, but soon bursts again to the day, foaming and sparkling, to again lose itself in the depth of some deep wood, and so it makes its passage to the St. Lawrence, which it gains by leaping from off a perpendicular clift (260 feet above the level of the latter river) straight into it. The ride from Quebec to these Falls is one of the most interesting in the locality, full as the neighbourhood of Quebec is of beautiful and picturesque scenery. Passing from the upper town to the lower down some of the steep streets under the shadow of huge walls of masonry which support the batteries on the fortifications, through the quaintest old gates, we emerge upon the flat land that forms the shores of the River St. Charles; by a curious and quaint old wooden bridge we cross this river, and find ourselves at once among green fields, pretty villas, and French villages, every inch as much French as though we had found them in the pretty valleys of Normandy or Brittany. The principal of these is Beauport, where there is a fine Catholic church, and near it on a raised mound one of those remarkable and highly-decorated crosses so common in Catholic countries. The road from Beauport is formed along the edge of ground that rises from the shore of the St. Lawrence; consequently very fine views of that magnificent river, the city of Quebec, Point Levi, and the Isle of Orleans are obtained from it. The city of Quebec at sunset from this point is one of the most remarkable views in the world, not only because the natural scenery is almost unequalled, but, the roofs of the churches and houses being covered with tin, the city has the appearance when lit up with red and golden rays of the setting sun to be built of gold and silver. The effect is dazzling beyond description. The towers, roofs, and sides of the churches are covered with bright tin, as are nearly all the chimneys, dormer windows, and woodwork about them—the reality of the city departs, and instead is a vision of splendid



BANQUET TO THE FUSILIER GUARDS AND OTHERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS, 1000 IN NUMBER, AT ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK

castles, cathedrals, and palaces, all made of polished metal and precious stones.

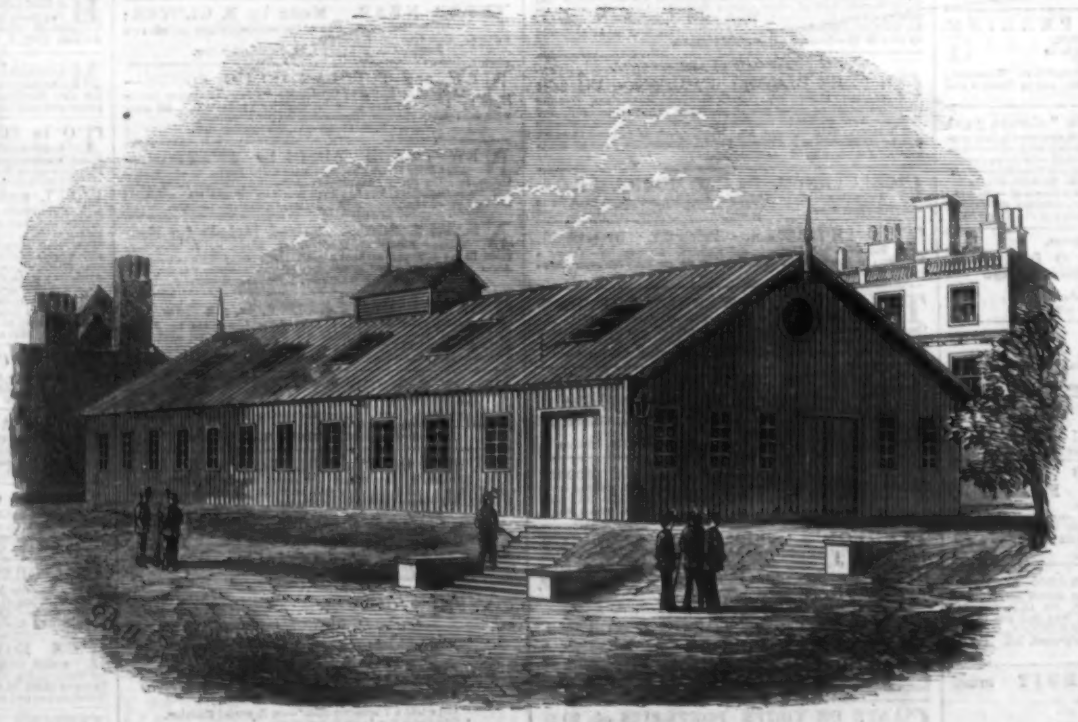
The road through Beauport passes over the Montmorency River by a wooden bridge, about a hundred yards above the edge of the cataract. Between it and the Fall are on either bank the remains of a suspension-bridge which gave way a few years back during the time a cart containing three habitans was passing over. The whole were precipitated at once down the great Fall nearly 300ft. into the St. Lawrence and dashed to atoms. Visitors to this picturesque region usually get their first view of the Falls from its western angle, the spectator being on the level, or a little above, the edge of the torrent, and able to see it roll over the edge of the precipice and follow its course downwards until it is lost in clouds of snowy vapour. The continued action of the water upon the cliffs has worn back a deep cone-shaped ravine, into which the waters of the upper river plunge, and there, being caught on their downward course by projecting masses of rocks, are split again and again into a thousand separate cascades, filling the gorge full of fantastic forms of snowy whiteness, which stand out in bold relief from the dark grey of the more distant mass of waters or by the brown sides of the surrounding rocks. About these beautiful wreaths of vapour float in mid air, constantly changing their form and position, and when the sun shines upon them they are full of the most prismatic colours. Looking into this mass of brilliant vapour and watching the falling water until it is lost in the mysterious depth below is one of the most fascinating effects imaginable. Nothing is like it, unless it be watching with equal intentness the falling mass of water of the great Horseshoe Fall at Niagara. One seems never to have seen enough of it, and always to expect that some fresh effect will become apparent, or that the mystery of this terrible vortex will be cleared up.

Viewed from below, the effect of these Falls is equally fine, their great height then being seen to advantage. It is from the shore of the St. Lawrence that the View which we have engraved is taken. While standing at this spot and gazing at the sublime beauties around—the mighty waterfall in all its rainbow glory thundering over the precipice; the bold rugged promontory; the lofty rocks overhead, with innumerable rills of water running down them; the broad tidal waters of the St. Lawrence at our feet—the imagination wanders back into the history of the locality and endeavours to realise the same scene as it appeared on the memorable evening of the last day of July, 1759. Montmorency then witnessed the battle, and Wolfe repulsed in endeavouring to storm its heights. The scene must then have been grand in the extreme. Montcalm occupied the western bank of the river. Wolfe found it impossible to cross above the Falls, as the river was swollen, boiled over rocks, and was full of deep eddies. He determined, therefore, to cross at low water below the Falls, and endeavour to carry Montcalm's position by storm. The attack commenced; thirteen companies of grenadiers and two hundred of the second battalion of the Royal Americans landed and rushed towards the French intrenchments, but were repulsed and driven back in disorder. Monckton's regiments had landed and formed under great difficulty, but could do little more than cover the retrograde movement of their comrades. The artillery of Montcalm thundered from the summit of the cliffs, flinging shot and shell upon the grounded boats of the fleet. Night was fast approaching and a terrific storm was raging; the fire and din of battle and roar of the cataract were drowned by the thunder of the storm and dimmed by the lightning of the sky. Wolfe's attack failed, and four hundred brave fellows lost their lives in the attempt. Six weeks afterwards Wolfe made another attack on the French position, this time above the city. Montcalm was then beaten, and Quebec fell; but the news brought as much of grief as of joy, for it announced that Wolfe also had fallen.

THE SOUTH FOUNTAIN AT WITLEY COURT, WORCESTERSHIRE, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF DUDLEY.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE SCOTS FUSILIERS AT ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE hospitalities of the citizens of St. John, New Brunwick, have been showered with profuse liberality on the reinforcements sent by the Home Government to British North America. As each body of troops landed on the shores of New Brunswick they were received with open-handed welcome, and feasted without stint on the best that the land could afford. Through the courtesy of Mr. E. J. Russell we are enabled to illustrate, on the preceding page, an entertainment given to the Scots Fusiliers, on the 30th of January last, at the Railway Car-shed, St. John. This magnificent room, which the Grenadiers a few days before occupied as a barrack, is about 400ft. long and 60ft. broad, affording ample space for a thousand persons to dine in it. About half-past two (says a local paper) the Fusiliers marched from the barracks up Germain-street to King-street, thence to Charlotte-street and up Garden-street, and so to the Car-shed. They wore their scarlet tunics and forage-caps, and carried their overcoats neatly folded and worn scarfwise. They made truly a splendid appearance, the men being all fine, tall, athletic fellows, and their brilliant uniform setting them off admirably, as the apparently interminable line, led by drums and fifes and bagpipes, defiled past in proud array. Meantime the stewards were busy arraying and furnishing the dinner-tables, and crowds of "ladies fair" and gentlemen who were fortunate enough to be possessors of tickets flocked in and occupied the places in the centre and on each side assigned to them. The soldiers, accompanied by a great crowd on foot or on sleds or in sleighs, arrived about a quarter to three, and entered the building and took their seats in exact military order. The regimental band was present, and by their music enlivened the proceedings. After the dinner, which was all that could be desired, the Bishop of Fredericton, Mr. C. Skinner, M.P.P., and the Hon. J. H. Gray, spoke at some length, and with much point, and Colonel Dalrymple returned thanks on behalf of the men.



DRILL-SHED IN BURLINGTON GARDENS, ERECTED BY THE SOUTH MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

THE SOUTH FOUNTAIN, WITLEY COURT.

AMONG the revivals of art in England "gardening" (so called) is not the least remarkable. In the reign of Louis XIV. the geometric manner was introduced into France, and soon afterwards imported into this country, and continued in fashion till the time of George II., when a sudden desire for change—through the extravagant vagaries grafted on it and the writings of certain authors—occurred in favour of what was advocated as the "natural style," which by comparison with its predecessor is now considered as being bald and cheerless in winter, and utterly inconsistent as an harmonious accompaniment to architecture. Thus in the present day most of the dressed grounds attached to our great mansions have been redesigned on the le notre principle, to the general satisfaction of the patrons of that class of art and the public. Much might be added on this subject did our space permit.

As an example of this style we give an Engraving of the principal fountain in the gardens at Witley Court, Worcestershire, the seat of the Earl of Dudley. Since his Lordship bought the estate no expense has been spared in its improvement and embellishment. The mansion has been remodelled and enlarged under Mr. Dawkes' superintendence, and ranks among our finest palatial residences. But the grand feature is the gardens, which are of considerable extent, occupying an area of about ten acres, inclosed by an elaborate stone balustrade. Every known contrivance has been employed to render them worthy of their munificent owner. This department was intrusted to Mr. Nesfield, who designed the new Horticultural Gardens, Kensington.

The chief attraction consists in the fountains, the largest of which forms the subject of our Illustration, and has for its central sculpture the group of Perseus and Andromeda. According to Ovid, as Perseus was passing the territories of Libya he descried on the coast of Ethiopia the naked Andromeda chained to a rock and exposed to the furies of a sea monster. Struck at the sight, he raised himself in the air, flew to the monster, and slew it. For this he obtained the lady in marriage. He is here represented in the act of his chivalrous rescue, mounted on the winged steed Pegasus. And, although this is not strictly classical, yet, as the old masters had introduced the horse, this precedent was deemed sufficient for its adoption, especially as being so highly important to the composition.

The entire group is probably the largest piece of sculpture in Europe. To give an adequate idea of its size we may mention that a straight line drawn from the horse's fore hoof to the extremity of its tail measures 18ft., and its weight alone exceeds twenty tons. The group is 26ft. high from the water line and 24ft. diameter at its octagon base. The design is by Mr. Nesfield, and the execution was intrusted to Mr. James Forsyth. The material used is Portland stone. And the waterworks, also from Mr. Nesfield's design, were carried out by Mr. Easton. The water is brought from a reservoir nearly a mile distant, to which it is forced up by a steam-engine of 40-horse power, yielding an average supply of five thousand gallons a minute, the maximum being ten thousand, capable of being kept up eight hours a day. With all the jets in full play (and the centre one can be raised to a height of 120ft.) the coup d'œil is magnificent. The entire cost of the waterworks and sculpture has, we believe, exceeded £20,000.

VOLUNTEER DRILL-SHED AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

IN our Number for the 18th of January last we gave a picture of fatigue parties of the South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers (Lord Ranelagh's regiment) levelling the ground in Burlington Gardens preparatory to erecting a drill-shed. We now present to our readers a view of the shed which the South Middlesex have erected. It is of corrugated iron, well built (by Mr. Richardson, Euston-road), and 120ft. long by 50 ft. broad, and 11ft. to the eaves. There are windows in the roof and at the sides which give plenty of light in the day, and at night it is brilliantly lighted with gas, the fittings, for which have been furnished and put up by Mr. Warner, of Fleet-street. This is one of the best-covered drill-sheds in London, and must prove a great boon to the metropolitan companies of Lord Ranelagh's regiment, and, indeed, not only to those companies, but to other corps, for his Lordship offers the drill-shed for the use of other metropolitan corps. The London Irish Volunteers have already availed themselves of this offer.

**** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at 67, Gloucester-crescent, Regent's Park, the wife of Marcus M'Causland, Esq., of a son.

On the 9th inst., at Quarter House, near Stirling, the wife of Bathurst Wilkinson, Esq., of a son.

On the 11th inst., at 8, Hyde Park-terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of Frederick G. Dalgety, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at Upper Grosvenor-street, the Lady Arabella Bannerman, of a son, stillborn.

On the 30th of January, at Ahmednuggur, Bombay Presidency, the Baroness de Hochepied Larpent, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Dartmouth, of a daughter.

At Chester-square, the wife of Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart., of a daughter.

At The Rhanbuoy, Carrickfergus, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Robert Ker Bowman, of a daughter, stillborn.

On the 4th inst., at The Limes, Clapham Common, the wife of William Shears, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at No. 1, Horton Villas, Camden-road, Upper Holloway, Mrs. William Swainson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 5th of November, at Fort Beaufort, Captain William Henry Lowther, her Majesty's Bengal Army, eldest son of the late William Lowther, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, and grandson of the late Colonel Lowther, Equerry to his Royal Highness William Henry Duke of Gloucester, and M.P. for Westmoreland, cousin of James, Earl of Lonsdale, and Margaret, Countess of Darlington, to Amelia Jessie, daughter of R. J. Painter, Esq., Member of the Legislative Assembly, Cape of Good Hope.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., suddenly, at his residence, the Manor House, Dorchester, Oxon, Captain Vincent Frederick Kennett, late of the Bombay Army, aged 63.

On the 6th inst., at The Limes, Clapham Common, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of William Shears, Esq., in the 40th year of her age.

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